LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

REGD. NO. B. 1065

INSURANCE
All Indian Companies have done well in 1929.
11

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.
12

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIX NO. 38. BOMBAY SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

CONGRESS LAYS DOWN TERMS FOR CALLING TRUCE

GENERAL AMNESTY AND IMMEDIATE CESSATION OF REPRESSION

First Condition For Congress Co-operation With R. T. C. Proposals

MAHATMAJI CONFERS WITH NAWAB OF BHOPAL, SAPRU, SASTRI & JAYAKAR

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 13.

he Working Committee began at 5 p.m. the discussion draft resolution prepared by Mahatma Gandhi laying conditions on which the Congress is willing to suspend vil Disobedience campaign in order to help further the of the work of the Round Table Conference

TERMS FOR TRUCE.

understood that the conditions mentioned 'inter —

eneral amnesty to political prisoners.

mmediate cessation of all repression.

nquiry into the conduct of the Police in connection th the incidents at Borsad, Midnapore and four her places.

iberty to picket liquor shops and foreign cloth.

tated that the truce which the Congress is willing onditions to call will be the first step and the Con-, thereafter, actively co-operate in the work of he constitution.

DHI CONFERS WITH KNIGHTS OF R. T. C.

the Working Committee met in the evening, Mandhi had a prolonged conference with Mr. Srini-ri, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar sepa-well as jointly for over two hours and later with of Bhopal. Some significance is attached to the these conversations took place not as hitherto at uwan but in another part of the city where the s taken up his residence and Mahatma Gandhi ccompanied by any other Member of the Working . Mahatma Gandhi returned to Anand Bhuwan at the evening and immediately the Working Com-t with fuller complement of members than in the

B. Sapru, Mr. Sastri and Mr. Jayakar were also

astri is expected to leave for Delhi to-night.—A. P.

"GANDHI REMAINS IN CLOUDS."

ommenting on the interview, its Special Correspon-d with Mahatma Gandhi, in which Ma- Gandhi is reported as saying: "I see Civil Disobedience must continue." The "News le" says that Mahatma Gandhi remains in the clouds. ery disappointing and emphasises the loss which In- sustained by the death of Pandit Motilal Nehru, whose l experience and great authority might have guided gress on more statesmanlike lines."—Reuter.

LLAHABAD, Feb. 13- h of Bhopal arrived his morning and n Sir B. M. Sulaima s will join in the co ith the Congress lea lain the Indian State

Delegates Under Fir

—:o:—

LLAHABAD, Feb. 12. and Mr. Jayakar met Gandhi and other the Working Com- he Congress this af- Anand Bhavan. The s lasted three hours h both the delegates nd Table Conference he achievements of the and replied to ques- o them. As Mr. Sastri om the meeting room he evening, he appear- the best of spirits. It od that both Messrs. Sastri were subjected ing cross-examination. a cross fire of close elivered in the calm, of Mahatma Gandhi, arching manner, cha- of Mr. Rajagopalacha- he quick impetuous . Pattabhi Sitaramay- ars that both of them questioning well, espe- astri, who met it with ood humour. As he from the meeting, he referred to Dr. Pat- amayya's impetuosity ed that the Doctor on- to get excited; in was one of the coolest

king Committee meets at 9 a.m., and it will in the afternoon with Messrs. Jayakar and Sastri who will be joined by the Nawab of Bhopal.

COMMERCIAL OPINION.

With reference to Mr. Walchand Hirachand's talk with Mahatma Gandhi this morning, the main point stressed by Mr. Walchand Hirachand was not in favour of qual rights for European and ndian Commerce under the fu- ure Constitution. Mr. Walchand as strong against the proposal. is attitude, which, he said, was lso the attitude of the majority Indian commercial opinion, as that the talk of equality of ommercial rights between Indians nd Europeans was preposterous nd such clauses must not be al- wed to find a place in the Con- tution.—A. P.

T. JAWAHARLAL CROSS-EXAMINES SAPRU.

—:o:—

lk Between Allahabad And White Hall.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 10.

e Allahabad Correspondent of t "Hindusthan Times" wires:— ndit Jawaharlal Nehru is re- po d to have taken a very keen in st in the discussion with Sir Te ahadur Sapru and question- ed n on various points. Sir Tej Ba ur Sapru is further reported to ve placed at his disposi- sal arge amount of material re- lati to the Round Table Confer- enc hich he is very carefully stu g. Sir Tej Bahadur, when ask was satisfied with the pro- gres therto made and was hope- ful. far as the Congress leaders are cerned, of their willingness

ontinued on page 9.)

WORKING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 13.

The Congress Working Committee met this morning at Anand Bhawan and passed two resolutions namely:—

(1) This meeting of the Working Committee places on recodd its deep sorrow over the death of Pandit Motilal Nehru whose counsel was a sourse of strength to all Congress workers, whose noble sacrifice was an inspiration to the ease-loving, whose courage was a solvent for the weakness of the weak. This meeting conveys respectful condolence to Srimati Swaruprani and other members of the family.

NEXT CONGRESS.

(2) The next Congress session will be held at Karachi towards the end of March. The Subjects Committee will meet on the 27th, 28th and 30th and the open session on the 29th and 31st March.

It was also resolved that owing to the abnormal conditions in the country the Working Committee in exercise of its extraordinary powers, authorises the President to issue instructions regarding the election of delegates to the Congress before the end of this month.

All members of the Working Committee were present at to-day's meeting with the exception of Dr. Satyapal and Sardar Sardulsingh.

The Committee meets again at 2 p.m. when Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Messrs. Jayakar and Sastri and possibly also the Nawab of Bhopal will confer with the members of the Committee.—A. P.

KARACHI CONGRESS SESSIONS

—:o:—

Large Town Planned

KHADDAR EXHIBITION TO BE HELD

KARACHI, Feb. 13.

Arrangements for the holding of the Karachi Session of the Congress in March have been actively taken up by the local Congress Committee, who have finally decided on the maidan off the Bunder Road extension as the site for the session.

The total area for the Congress Town is two and a half square miles and the accommodation will be provided for six thousand delegates. A semi-thatched open pandal will be built and the sitting of the open Congress will be held from 6 p.m. till midnight, the Subjects Committee and other Committees meeting during the earlier part of the day.

WORK BEGUN.

Plans are now being drawn by a well-known local architect for the construction of the complete Town on the selected site and the actual work is expected to begin by the middle of next week. Meantime electric light standards are being placed in position and the ground is being marked out.

There will be no All-India Exhibition owing to the shortage of time, but a Khaddar Exhibition will be held, space for which is now being rapidly booked. The decision regarding the actual site was only made after the return of Dr. Choitram P. Gidwani, President of the Karachi Congress Committee from Bombay after conferring with Congress leaders.

KARACHI CONGRESSMEN MEET.

Last night he met Congress leaders of Karachi and the site now selected was inspected and considered by a majority to be the most suitable from all points of view. Dr. Choitram mentioned in this connection Mr. Gandhi's desire that expenditure on the erection of the Congress Pandal should be negligible.—A. P.

NAPIER AGAIN HIT BY EARTHQUAKE

—:o:—

Rescue Workers Injured

SEVEREST SHOCK SINCE FEB. 3

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Wellington.—A message from Napier says that the severest earthquake since 3rd February occurred at 1:30 a.m. on Friday and lasted a minute. It brought down walls in the ruined area causing minor injuries to the workers. The work of clearing town has been suspended.

The earthquake shocks occurred in the province of Otago, South Island. Chimneys fell in Queenstown and houses in Dunedin were shaken.—Reuter.

BRITAIN REQUESTING FOR LOWER TARIFFS

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 13.

As a sequel to the International Truce Conference held at Geneva last November Britain has sent a note to a number of Continental Nations requesting lower tariffs on certain British products.—Reuter.

Manchester Lock-Out To End

—:o:—

MORE LOOMS EXPERIMENT TO GO

LONDON, Feb. 13.

As a result of the Cotton Trade Conference at Manchester, to-day manufacturers have agreed to withdraw lock-out notices and to discontinue more-looms experiment at Burnley. Mills will re-open on Monday.—Reuter.

China To Adopt Gold Standard

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 13

Shanghai.—The Exchange turned weak on the report from Nanking that the Minister of Finance in an interview with the pressmen had stated that National Government was taking energetic steps for the adoption of gold standard by China.—Reuter.

LIBERALS DEMAND BORSAD ENQUIRY

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Feb. 13.

At a meeting of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association held this evening under the chairmanship of Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad the following resolution were passed:

The Council of the Western India National Liberal Association urge upon the Government of Bombay the desirability of setting up a Committee of Enquiry about the happenings at Borsad in view of the very serious allegations made by responsible people.—A. P.

PESHAWAR MOURNS MOTILALJI

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Feb. 12.

To mourn Pandit Motilal's death a condolence meeting is reported to have been held at the Utmanzai village (Charsadda), the headquarters of the Khudai Khidmatghars, after which a hartal was observed in the village.

Three Khudai Khidmatghars were arrested while picketing at a liquorshop in Kissa Khani Bazar to-day.—A. P.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Paris.—The press says that 25 per cent reduction is required and comments caustically on the British proposals.—Reuter.

RYOTS REFUSED REDRESS

—:o:—

Organising Satyagraha Under Congress

KUMPTA LANDLORDS TO WITHOLD REVENUE

From A Correspondent.

ANKOLA, Feb. 13.

The patels of Belambar and Agargaon villages of Ankola Taluka have resigned. The Karwar Collector has notified villagers who disobey Panchayat summons. Kumta landlords owning land in Ankola have decided to withhold revenue. None have paid sagadgeri. The police are touring the villages. Leading Shirishi ryots under Sjt. Keshavain, the Municipal President waited on the Collector for hours got a disappointing reply. Admitting serious economic conditions Government, refuses redress. Ryots driven to desperation are organising Satyagraha. Villagers are gathering around Congress Organisations.

KARACHI CONGRESS BULLETIN EDITOR JAILED

—:o:—

Muslim Seller Also Imprisoned

KARACHI, Feb. 13.

Sjt. Tejbhandas B. Chhada, editor of "The Congress Bulletin", Karachi, was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment by the City Magistrate this morning for unauthorisedly publishing the Congress Bulletin. He was placed in "B" class.

Mir Dost, a Makrani, was sentenced to a similar term of imprisonment for selling copies of "The Congress Patrika."

JAILED FOR SALT.

Two Satyagraha volunteers were each sentenced to four months rigorous imprisonment for selling contraband salt.

Defence evidence in the case against Dr. Choithram Jesani and seven others, alleged to belong to a revolutionary party in Karachi will open on the 14th instant.—A. P.

INDIAN APTITUDE FOR FLYING

—:o:—

Aero-Club's Last Year's Activities

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

Inauguration of Irwin-Flying Fund with an opening donation of one lakh from Sir Victor Sassoon was associated with a farewell lunch given this afternoon by the Aero Club of India and Burma to Lord and Lady Irwin at Gymkhana Club.

ITS ACHIEVEMENTS.

Sir Victor Sassoon, President of the Club, proposing the toast of Their Excellencies gave an account of the great strides made by aviation in India where amateur pilots had already covered a million miles. Of the 153 pilots trained 'ab initio' 66 were Indians. They had proved that Indians could make as capable fliers as the nationals of any other country (Applause).

Sir Victor said that the Government of India was going to renew the grants they were making to Flying Clubs, but something by way of encouragement to Indian aviators for cross country races and historic flights was wanted.

He proposed the inauguration of a Fund associated with Lord Irwin's name for that purpose and himself announced amidst cheers a personal donation of one lakh towards the Fund. He paid a tribute to Sir Geoffrey Salmond who had cut the red tape and had always given valuable assistance and co-operation to them.

WHAT'S REMARKABLE.

The Viceroy said that Sir Victor Sassoon was the father of Indian aviation, he gladly agreed to have his name associated with the Fund which would have such a potent inbuence on the development of aviation in India. (Applause). Flying had made such progress that now when aeroplanes flew over the Secretariat, officers did not leave their monotonous files. That was remarkable. (Laughter).—A. P.

HOW INDIA'S GOLD IS FRITTERED AWAY?

—:o:—

One Crore Rupees Weekly Wasted Away To Prop Up 18d. Ratio.

DOES SCHUSTER DESERVE B. DAS'S COMPLIMENT?

PREPARING INDIA FOR SWARAJ!

"The Rupee Sterling Exchange continued to be quiet throughout the week. Banks were not selling any better than 1|5-3|4 for near. It appears, therefore, that as in the previous week a fair amount of Reverse Bills will have been sold this week also. A Press Communique issued by the Deputy Controller of Currency reports further transfers of £1,078,750 from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury for the week ending the 7th instant. Out of these £648,750 were on account of sales of Reverse Bills. The total amount of Reverse Bills sold from the 1st April 1930 to 7th February 1931 amounted to £5,209,735 whilst the total transfers from Paper Currency Reserve to Home Treasury for the same period amount to £7,843,930. The significance of these transfers is made conspicuous by the drop of a little over Rs. Six Crores in the holding of Gold Bullion in the Paper Currencys Reserve since the middle of December last. It means that on an average about One Crore worth of Indian Gold is being frittered away every week in support of the 18d. ratio, and the danger pointed out in our previous reports of weakening the metalic reserves behind the Indian Paper Currency has been growing every week with the continued transfers of this character. Banks continue to be reluctant sellers of forward deliveries and quotations for forward months may be described as mainly nominal. Banks are quoting 1|5 3|4 near; 1|5-23|32 Feby: 1|5-21|32 March; 1|5-9|16 April. (Batliwala and Karani's Weekly Notes).

It will be recalled only on Wednesday Mr. B. Das paid a compliment to Sir George Schuster, Finance Member to the Government of India in the Assembly by stating that India's finances were safe in Sir George's hand and that "he was a greater Nationalist than many Indians".

DEPLETION OF INDIA'S GOLD RESERVES

—:o:—

Liberals' Protest

The following resolution was adopted by the Council of W. I. N. Liberal Association:—

The Council of the Western India National Liberal Association view with great apprehension the continued depletion of the gold reserves of India in consequence of the Government's financial policy which, in the opinion of the Council, must have the ultimate effect of delaying the establishment of a Reserve Bank which has been put forward as a condition precedent to the transference of control of currency and Exchange to the Central Legislature.—A. P.

TROUBLE IN BENARES

—:o:—

Alleged Stone-Throwing At Funeral

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 13.

Unconfirmed reports received here state that the communal trouble in Benares originated in stone-throwing at the funeral procession of the Muslim shopkeeper, Muhammad Jan Khan Agha, who succumbed to gunshot inruries on the 11th instant.—A. P.

2 KILLED & 17 WOUNDED

—:o:—

Trouble In Benares Continues

The Collector of Benares wiring to the Associated Press on February 13 says:

Yesterday panic and uncertainty continued in Benares City with sporadic assaults in lonely Mohallas. One Muhammedan boy was murdered. A Muhammedan Honorary Magistrate fired on a mob as a result of which two men were wounded, but the full details are not known.

Total casualties up to date are: Seventy-seven wounded and two killed.

The City is patrolled by armed police.—A. P.

BENARES NEWS FROM ALLAHABAD

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 13.

Regarding the reports of communal riots in Benares the Hindu version is that while the dead body of the Muslim cloth merchant who was shot dead was being carried to the railway station for being taken to Peshawar by trian. Muslims accompanying the bier demanded all shops on either side of the road should be closed as a mark of respect.

Some Hindu shop-keepers demurred with the result that the shops were looted and some persons were beaten. This was said to be the signal for a general outbreak throughout the city and innocent wayfarers of both communities in different localities were assaulted.—A. P.

NARIMAN REFUSES TO APPEAR BEFORE SPECIAL TRIBUNAL

—:o:—

In reply to the letter addressed by the Secretary, Bar Council, calling upon him to submit an explanation to the Special Tribunal appointed, showing cause why his 'Sanad' should not be cancelled for alleged "misconduct," Mr. K. F. Nariman has replied as follows:—

"Though I feel strongly that even if all the facts alleged were admitted, yet they would not constitute professional or moral "misconduct," still, without meaning or intending the slightest disrespect or want of courtesy on my part towards the Tribunal, I have decided under the present circumstances, neither to appear personally, nor to tender any explanation, oral or written, before the said Tribunal."

ON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET A[illegible]CHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE
For First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA
For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ...... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. ... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—LADIES desirous to work in Life Assurance line on liberal salaries from Rs. 60 per month. Please apply Box No. 654, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2475

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—MANAGER, CASHIERS, STALL-KEEPERS, GATE-KEEPERS. Salaries 45/150 with cash securities 25/250. Ladies for Carnival. 35, Second Floor, Shahjahan Hotel, Crawford Market.
A R-4352.

WANTED—One experienced DESIGNER, expert in gold, jewellery and silver designs. Apply with testimonials or qualifications and salary required to Box No. 671, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4325.

WANTED — An ASSISTANT BLEACHER with theoretical and practical knowledge. Apply with testimonials stating experience and terms to: The GUJARAT GINNING and MFG. CO., LTD. Post Box No. 49, Ahmedabad.
A 2521.

WANTED—A Qualified and Expert MECHANICAL ENGINEER and also an EXPERT WEAVING MASTER for an Up-country Mill. Pay Rs. 150 P. M. with Free Quarters. Apply Box No. 675, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2525

WANTED—40 MATRICULATES for Training as Station Masters and Signallers for Railway Transportation School Chandausi. Appointments certain. Apply Prospectus with two annas stamps PRINCIPAL, IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH INSTITUTION, Agra
A R 4326

WANTED—Limited number of AGENTS for our Teas on large commission and remuneration. Deposit required. Apply to: The ANGLO-BURMA TEA COMPANY, Mettupalaiyam, (Nilgiris).
A R4284

WANTED—AGENTS for canvassing orders for Silks. BALLA CHINA KAMARAJU BROS., Silk Merchants, Peddapuram, (Madras Presidency).

WANTED—Influential District Agents For People's Insurance Co., Ltd. Attractive Insurance schemes. Strong National Directorate. Low Premiums. Apply CHAINANI & Co., Post Box 4001, Bombay 7.
A R4141

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for an Insurance Society, for Western India, Bombay Presidency, Coorg, Native States. Cash Security essential. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 669, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 4323

WANTED—TRAVELLING ORGANISERS to secure Retail orders for Swadeshi cloth. Pay Rs. 50 p.m. plus T.A. Cash security Rs. 100 essential. Apply with anna stamp M. S. MANMOHAN KUMAR, Mazagon, Bombay.
A R4168

INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANT has vacancy for ARTICLED CLERK (Incorporated Accountant's Apprentice). Premium 2,500 without return. Payable in three instalments. Apply MAN-[illegible] & CO., 118, Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
A R 4286

WANTED—SECRETARIES and AGENTS on Pay and Commission for a well managed Provident Insurance Concern, having Unique Schemes for unrepresented districts. Apply THE RAJNAGAR BANKING & INSURANCE CORPORATION LTD., Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
A 2458

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A Young L. C. P. S Apply in afternoon personally, Ground Floor, Pandit Building, Matunga.
A R4345.

WANTED—CLERKS, SUB-OVERSEERS, DOCTORS, ENGINEERS, LAW GRADUATES, TYPISTS to consult: KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers, Delhi.
A R4344.

WANTED—Experienced GYMNASIUM TEACHER, duties total Five Hours morning and evening. Salary 30-5-40. Apply SECRETARY, Recreation Club, Andheri, (B. B. and C. I. Rly.)
A R4333.

WANTED—1st Class Competency Certificate-holder as FOREMAN for Electric Works in Up-country. Apply in person: The SIMPLEX IRON WORKS, 96, Duncan Road, Byculla.
A R4349

Situations Wanted

CHEMIST (technological) with laboratory and plant experience in big factory seeks EMPLOYMENT. Apply Box No. 668, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 4322

A MAN OF TWENTY YEARS' Business Experience in Iron, Metal Hardware, Railway and Engineering Stores wants to join any respectable firm in partnership, service or representation. Write to Box No. 650, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4350

Matrimonial

WANTED—A cultured self-reliant LADY to marry and cooperate with an LL.B. widower, devoted to Politics and without encumbrances. No restriction of caste community or religion. Please write in own handwriting to "D. L." c/o G. P. O. Box 126, Bombay.
M 2429

Trade Announcement.

TENNIS SHOES—Swaraj Brand—made for you in India by Indians, with Indian materials. Re. 1/8 per Pair. Stockist: BOMBAY SWADESHI CO - OPERATIVE STORES. Up-Country Agents WANTED. Apply to N. FUTEHALLY and CO., 19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
T R4313.

FOR SALE—Complete set of Jacobian style Dining Room Furniture, comprising one adjustable Dining Table, 12 chairs, one sideboard, one dumb-waiter, one serving table and two mirror stands, exquisitely made and in excellent condition. Reasonable offer accepted. Write to P. O. Box No. 416, Bombay.
T R4339.

Music

PIANO TUITION—Given by well-experienced Pianist at pupil's residence. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 677, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
E R4342

Educational

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W5.

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE—London diploma, course taught free by post. June examination. 25 years standing Apply prospectus. Paithanker P. O. Rajuri (Poona.)
E R 4321

I EARN—Touch Typewriting in a month. Shorthand a Speciality. TYPEWRITERS all makes for Lowest Cash or Easy Monthly Payment Plan. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road.
E 2427

Medical.

TEGAR'S PILL.
— MAKES A MAN A MAN

Infallible and invaluable remedy for Debility, Inability, Neurasthenia, Mental Depression, Loss of Appetite and Vitality, Sleeplessness, Constipation, Colic Pain, in all its stages.

Rs. 12-8 only.
Guaranteed cure by 60 Pills,
no failure, no relapse.
Apply, TEGAR CHEMICAL WORKS.
P. O. Baghbazar, Calcutta.

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO BE LET For Hindus. Blocks open on all sides with up-to-date sanitary arrangements, Jaifalwadi, near Shastri Hall, Grant Road, West. Apply D. S. DONGRE.
C R-4351.

TO BE LET—Independent, well-lighted and airy FLAT in KRISHNA BHUWAN," opposite Bombay Improvement Trust Old Offices, near King's Circle, Matunga. Four rooms with 2 verandahs and a garage. Rent Rs. 95 or without Garage Rs. 80. Has a small garden-compound. Apply P. O. Box 4013, Bombay.
C R4343

SHOW-ROOM and GODOWN TO LET—On Lamington Road near Bombay Central Station. Apply Box No. 644, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R4263.

TO BE LET at Tardeo Road (near Chikalwadi) FLATS, one drawing room, two bed rooms, one dining room and kitchen. Rent ranging from Rs. 80/- to 95/-. Apply DHARAMSI, Solicitor, 23 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay Tyabji House, Chowpatty Seaface.
C 7000

TO BE LET—Whole or in parts Ground Floor of a Godown in Tank Street (Surti Mohalla), Byculla, suitable for storing goods, also for Bakery, Hand-loom and Soda-water Factories. Area nearly 4,200 sq. feet, open on three sides with separate entrances. Apply A S. NARIELWALA, Cowasji Patel Street, Opp. Hong-Kong Bank, Fort.
C R4347.

TO LET—PLOT of Land near Bombay Central Station, Lamington Road. Suitable for factories Garages. Apply to RAMBHAU JANKOJI, Opp. Empress Theatre, Lamington Road
C R4335.

Motors and Accessories

FOR SALE—PONTIAC, Five-seater, Phaeton, Touring, 1928-Model, Six Cylinder, 25 Horse Power, Excellent condition, run only 16,000 miles. Apply any day between 4—6 P. M. D. F. KAPADIA 24, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.
J-A.

Books & Stamps.

NEWSPAPERS, Wireless Papers Magazines, Fashion Papers Novels, Children's Books, Race Books, Birth-day Cards, Diaries, Astrology, Numerology, Palmistry, Dream Books, Poultry Books. KING CO., Cheapest House, Fort, Bombay.
L R4340.

Profession.

IF YOU WANT to earn 750 monthly consult Prof. SHROFF, New York Cotton specialist, one sure closing figure given daily, opposite "Pigeon-stand" 5, Mint Road, Bombay, near G. P. O.
D R 4353

Tender.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the right of collecting Tolls on the undermentioned Roads and Ferries:—

(1) Malad-Marwa Road Toll.
(2) Saki-Vehar Road Toll.
(3) Borivli-Gorai Ferry.
(4) Marwa-Manori Ferry.
(5) Versowa-Madh-Darivli Ferry.

The Tenders will be received by the President, District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District, up to 10th March, 1931, 3 p.m. The Board does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender. Ten per cent. of the tendered amount must accompany the tender. Any information required can be obtained in the President's Office, especially as regards the rates of tolls to be levied.

2528

JAMBUSAR MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED up to 15-3-31 for constructing a part of Municipal Office Building at Jambusar.

Each tender must accompany Rs. 100 as earnest money without which no tender will be accepted.

Copy of Plan and Specifications will be shown at the J. M. Office except on Sundays and Holidays during office hours.

The Municipality reserves the right to accept any or the lowest tender.

Dated 12th February, 1931.

President,
Jambusar Municipality.
2529

Public Notices.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on the Mill premises, Hyderabad (Deccan), on FRIDAY, the 27th February, 1931, at 2 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1930.
2. To elect a Director in the Room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from 12th February, 1931, to 27th February, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAMANNA BHOOMIAH &
VENKATA KRISTNIAH,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Hyderabad (Deccan),
6th February, 1931.
2526

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between (1) DWARKADAS JETHANAND WADHWA, (2) SOONDERDAS JETHANAND WADHWA, (3) JESSARAM JETHANAND WADHWA, (4) BHAWANDAS JETHANAND WADHWA, carrying on business as Merchants, Pucca Adatyas and Commission Agents in Bombay, Karachi, Delhi, and other places in India, under the style or firm of Messrs. KODOOMAL JETHANAND WADHWA, has been DISSOLVED as from the 5th February, 1931, so far as concerns the said Soonderdas Jethanand Wadhwa who retires from the said firm.

All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid respectively by Dwarkadas Jethanand Wadhwa, Jessaram Jethanand Wadhwa and Bhawandas Jethanand Wadhwa, who will continue to carry on the said business in partnership under the same firm name of Messrs. Kodoomal Jethanand Wadhwa.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1931.

(Sd.) SUNDERDAS JETHANAND WADHWA.
(Sd.) DWARKADAS JETHANAND WADHWA.
For Self and Co-partners.
2527

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that notices have been given under Section 36 (n) of the Municipal Act for motions to the following effect being placed before the Corporation when the Budget Estimates for the year 1931-32 are discussed:—

1. From Dr. J. V. Vora—For increasing by Rs. 50,000 only the Estimate of Expenditure in respect of Contribution to the Schools Committee.

2—3. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For further reducing the estimate of expenditure in respect of VI.—Medical Relief and Education; (2) G.—King Edward Memorial Hospital by Rs. 7,233; and (3) H.—Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College by Rs. 3,068.

4—6. From Mr. M. N. Talpade—For abolishing (4) (i) one post of Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from (A) General Supervision Establishment; (ii) two posts of Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, from (C) Maintenance, (a) Outdoor Establishment; and (iii) one post of Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, from B.—Construction, (B) Temporary, under VIII.—Roads, Drains and Sewers; (5) one post of 1st Engineer from IX.—Mechanical, New Electric Love Grove Pumping Station, I.—Establishment (a) Permanent; and (6) (i) one post of Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, from B.—Inspection and Supervision of Private Buildings, Indoor Branch, Supervision, and (ii) one post of Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, from C.—Architectural Branch, (b) Construction Supervision, under X.—Buildings, Land Acquisition and Management.

By Order of the President,
A. V. SABNIS.
Ag. Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 13th February, 1931.
2531

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2241 of 1930.

Messrs. BREUL & CO., a firm, Merchants, carrying on business at Outram Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) GOPALDAS TRICUMJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bazargate Street, within the Fort of Bombay; and (2) ANANDJI GOPALDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, at present temporarily residing at Anjar, within the Territories of the Maha Rao of Cutch ...... Defendants.

To,
ANANDJI GOPALDAS,
The 2nd Defendant abovenamed.

The Plaintiffs have filed this suit against you and the 1st Defendant abovenamed to recover Rs. 5,305-8-0 and interest and costs. The 11th day of March, 1931, is appointed for hearing and final disposal of the suit. You are therefore summoned to appear in the above Court on the aforesaid day either in person or by an advocate duly instructed by an attorney with all your witnesses and documents relating to this suit and take Notice that in default of your appearance this suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 13th day of February, 1931.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.
2532

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2567 of 1930.

The TRUSTEES for the Improvement of the City of Bombay .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

RAMCHANDRA BALARAM NAIK .... Defendant.

To,
RAMCHANDRA BALARAM NAIK, Esqr.,
Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit against you for recovery of vacant possession of the premises mentioned in the plaint; for recovery of Rs. 88-3-2 for arrears of rent and further compensation for use and occupation at Rs. 36 per month; for costs and other reliefs. You are hereby summoned to appear in the High Court, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of February, 1931, at 11 o'clock (S. T.), and to produce all your witnesses. AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that in default of your appearance the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 9th day of December, 1930.

CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
2520

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 56 of 1930.

NAGINDAS V. KHANDVALA and Another ... Plaintiffs.

Versus

RAJARAM TUKARAM and Another .... Defendants.

To,
RAJARAM TUKARAM, Esq.,
1st Defendant.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of this Suit is postponed to the 18th instant.

Dated this 13th day of Feb. 1931.

SURVEYOR & CO.,
2nd Defendant's Attorneys
2530.

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), at 10-30 a. m. (S. T.) at Government Bungalow, No. 10, Queens Road, near Bombay Presidency Radio Club, Fort.

Of very high-class Jacobean and Chippendale artistic complete Bungalow furniture, Cabinet gramophone, richly upholstered Chesterfield and drawing room suites, China, brass and silver ornaments, English wardrobe trunk, Singer machine, old Indian carved furniture, best plated and porcelain ware, etc.

1 Dodge Sedan 7 seater Motor Car with E. light and self-starter in working order.

Property of A. J. Macnabb, Esq.

Property on view and Catalogues are ready.

MISTRY & CO.

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF FLOUR MILL KNOWN AS "PATHAN'S CHUKKI" AT DADAR MAIN ROAD, PAREL, NEAR HIND-MATA CINEMA.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2205 of 1930 (Nyamatkhan Ahmedkhan vs. Akimunbibi), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place:—

The Flour Mill known as "The Pathan's Chukki" with 15 H.-P. Motor in working order.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2205 of 1930 (Nyamatkhan Ahmedkhan vs. Bai Akimunbibi), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—Ornaments such as gold vajitis, mohor, kadas, har, buttons, ear-zumkha, boolaks, kils, etc., silver har, chuddas, Jagan, hasli, earrings, chhagal, Toak, chhadas, pochi, baji, patari, todas, etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

SALE ON TUESDAY THE 3RD MARCH NEXT

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY (BUNGALOW, STABLES ETC.) AT SANTA CRUZ, NEAR THE STATION.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for Bai Manubai, daughter of Shaikh Adam Machiswalla Hyderbhai Shaikh Adam Machiswalla, and Tyebhai Ibram Machiswalla, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on TUESDAY, the 3rd March next, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

ALL that piece of land together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses, stables, well and garden standing thereon situate on the Road leading to Santa Cruz Station, Santa-Cruz, admeasuring about 3169 square yards, bearing Thana's Collector's No. 99, Pot Nos. 1 to 6, Survey No. 98, Pot Nos. 1-4, Survey No. 97, Pot No. 11, Survey No. 97, Pot No. 12, Survey No. 58, Pot Nos. 1 to 7, Survey No. 44, Pot Nos. 1-3, Survey No. 43, Pot No. 22, and Entry Nos. 940, etc., and bounded on the North by Santa Cruz Gaum on the East by the Property of Khoja Kassum Mahomed Mitha, on the South partly by a Public Road, leading to Santa Cruz Station and partly by the Bungalow of Mulraj Khatau and on the West by Vora Musjid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Paynee and Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KALBADEVI ROAD, KNOWN AS "NAROTTAM WADY".

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for Bai Jamnabai, widow of Manji Keshavji, Transferee of the Mortgage and Further Charge dated the 13th February, 1930, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Haridas Vallabhdas and Vallabhdas Jamnadas, the Receivers appointed in Suit No. 3624 of 1925, and also on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Vallabhdas Jamnadas, Narandas Vallabhdas, Haridas Vallabhdas, Kersondas Vallabhdas, Virji Vallabhdas and Ranjitbhai Narandas, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Pension and Tax land together with houses, chawls and buildings standing thereon, situate at Kalbadevi Road, admeasuring about 3,006 square yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 258, etc., New Nos. 1826, etc., Old Survey Nos. 30, etc., New Survey Nos. 1681, etc., Cadastral Survey No. 863, Bhuleshwar Division, and assessed by the Municipality formerly under C Ward Nos. 435 to 444, now under Nos. 435, 442, formerly under Street Nos. 189-203, etc., now under Nos. 375C, etc., and bounded on the East by the properties of Gordhandas Pitamberdas and Naran Mulji, on the West by Kalbadevi Road, on the North by the properties of Haridas Dhanji Mulji, Gopinath Parmanandas Jivandas Naranji Mulji and Jivan Naranji, and on the South by the properties of Harnandrai Ramnarayen Mansukhlal Munshi, Haridas Jadav and Khetsey Kanji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdhalal, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO

Auction Sales.

Messrs. B. G. Parekh & Co.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, 30, HUMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON WASTE CLEARING—MACHINERIES, ELECTRIC MOTOR, SPARE PARTS, ETC., ETC.

On Tuesday the 17th of this month at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. B. G. Parekh & Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the ground floor of Contractor Building at Byculla Connaught Road behind Maratha Hospital by the order of Sheth Motilal Kanji Liquidator of the Orient Cotton Co. Ltd. (now in Voluntary Liquidation) the machineries of the above Company such as—cotton waste cleaning machineries opener, electric motor, shaftings Pullies etc., etc.

Property on view.

50 p. c. deposit and delivery within 3 days.

P. S.—Good opportunity to the Buyers.

B. G. PARAKH & CO.
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VA-
LUABLE GINNING AND PRESS-
ING FACTORIES & A PO
HOUSE AT LATUR BEL
ING TO THE INSOLVENT
MANECKCHAND KAPURC
AND SONS.

Under instructions fro
Official Assignee of Bomba
Assignee of the Estate an
of N. Maneckchand Kap
and Sons (Insolvents)
CRAWFORD & CO., will
Public Auction on THURS
26th February 1931 at
(S. T.) at their auction
No. 122, Apollo Street,
BOMBAY, the right title
terest of the abovename
vents and of Suryakant
chand and Snehkant Ne
and others Plaintiffs in
1986 of 1928 and of the
gees Vithaldas Kasalcha
Narandas Vithaldas in t
insolvents' Ginning and
Factories with all accesso
other Power House sit
Latur and in the lan
buildings in which the s
tories and Power House

For further particula
conditions of sale, please
to Messrs. Manchershaw
thia and Co., Attorneys
Official Assignee, at thei
at 14, Hummum Stre
Bombay, or to the unde

CRAWFORD

MESSRS. VORA &
Auctioneers.
62, Medows Street, For
Telephone No. 22064.

AUCTION SALE TO-MO
(SUNDAY), the 15th insta
2-30 pm. (S. T.), of Teak
Blackwood Dining, Drawing
Bed Room Furnitures ma
Benjamin, Allabux Somji
other well-known furniture m
H. M V. Gramophones,
Machine, Musical Box, very
Carpt, Electric Lamps, Ch
field suits, etc., at behind
CULA CLUB, Motlibai Stre
var Mansion. Property of
gentleman. Property on vie
catalogues are ready.

VORA &

ARE YOU UNEAS
ARE YOU WORRIED
ARE YOU IN TROUBLE

Are your troubles re
sulting from enmity
debts, Business deals
Love or marriage. Is
it weakness? Timidi-
ty or a complex that
restrains your action
You can obtain solu-
tions and correct
guidance through me-
dium of

MAHMOUD BE
the Egyptian Spiri
tualist, now in Bom
bay at

MAJESTIC HOT
Suit No. 5.

Consult him and get h
readings to help yo
Three questions answere
for five rupees.

Your questions are ans
wered in your own pape
by automatic writing.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

TWO SENSATIONAL BOOKS.
BY
Prof. DEYER, M.A., M.I.C.L.
ETC.
The Famous Writer On Sane Sex and Health.

1. "VITAL KNOWLEDGE FOR THE YOUNG":—One and all parents of to-day feel the necessity of imparting Sex Education to their children, but they do not know the proper methods of doing so. This book is a fearless, and ringing challenge to prudery and ignorance. Excellent get up. Rs. 2 only.

2. "THE MARRIAGE IDEAL.—This was the book which the world needed the most. It contains the fruits of Prof. Deyer's life long study of the biggest problems confronting the young manhood of the world. In this book he has dared to tell the people frankly and fearlessly what they really need to know of before and after their marriage. Nice printing, Rs. 2/S only. STENO BOOK AGENCY, (B. C.) Amritsar (India.)

ASTHMA

GUARANTEED SUREST AND SPEEDIEST CURE.

No matter whatever type and however long-standing. Cures radically and permanently, without relapse. Patients are requested to come under my treatment, if required. Ready to give guarantee. Particulars free. Apply:—Dr. B. K. CHOUDHURY, 23/2/B DURGA CHARAN MUKHERJI STREET, BAGHBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

IF YOU
WANT DILICIOUS FOOD
BUY
BEDEKARS SPICES AND PICKLES.
Sold Everywhere
V. P. Bedekar & Sons.
Mugabhat, Bombay 4.
Branches:—Thakurdwar, Parel Dadar.

~~FREE TREATMENT~~ FOR
LEPROSY
UNDER SPECIAL DIET.
ll kinds of Sores treated free without Operation.
N'T SPEND MONEY IN VAIN FIRST TRY, THEN BUY,

50,000 Free

Sample packets for LEUCODERMA.
t has now been arranged to tribute about 50,000 sample paets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S allible cure for LEUCODERMA WHITE LEPROSY to prove its cacy and to show that the dise is not incurable as supposed. never fails. The sample pack- will be enough to produce nders in only one inch spot. ite it at once, per V. P. P. for 6 to meet the cost of its transssion to:—

J. RAM,
C/o PANDIT KRIPARAM,
, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia,
District HOWRAH.

Second
hand
EWING
ACHI-
NES of all

PANDIT MOTILAL'S LAST WISH

:0:

"Let Me Die, If Die I Must, In The Lap Of A Free India"

Dr. Satyapal writes in the "Tribune":—

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar and I left Lahore for Allahbad on 29th January. On our way accompanied by S. Diwan Singh of the "Riyasat" we motored to Meerut to see our friends of the Meerut Conspiracy case. We spent a very pleasant afternoon with these gentlemen and discussed the present situation in a full and frank manner. We found them quite happy. Long and protracted trials and detention in jail for such a long time has undermined their health and constitution.

The case being *sub judice* admits of no criticism but this much is clear and certain that there is no earthly reason why this case should not be withdrawn, specially when a change of heart is being talked of by the Government and several lacs of rupees have already been spent on the case while the end is still very distant. To my mind it appears that immediate withdrawal of this case will produce a very salutary effect on all concerned and specially on the present situation.

PT. MOTILAL'S ILLNESS

On Saturday an informal meeting of the members of original and subsequent Working Committees was held. It would have been a very delightful occasion under ordinary circumstances to meet each other after almost a year, but there was a deep gloom all around because firstly each one of us felt that we could not possibly have any peace of mind so long as our comrades were behind the bars. But even more than this there was a dense cloud of sadness over us in the form of Pandit Motilal's grave illness. Panditji is in the grip of a very serious disease and he is actually fighting with death. He is a man of tremendous determination and of Herculean will and it's he alone who can keep himself up in such a grim life and death struggle. When we were permitted into his room we found the lion of Indian Nationalism sitting in an easy chair, his face beaming with hope and cheer and his body undermined by chronic asthma. The strain of strenuous and continuous campaign in which he was actively occupied during the continuance of the present movement and his incarceration have hastened this crisis. But even now the spirit is strong and indomitable. He told us that he would fight with disease, he would fight with Destiny, he would fight with death and above all he will fight with the Demon of subjection. He said, "Let me die if die I must in the lap of a free India. Let me sleep my last sleep not in a subject country but in a free one." We all were moved to sobs when to us was narrated his earnest wish "Decide India's fate in the Swaraj Bhawan, Decide it in my presence and let me be a party to the final honourable settlement of the fate of my Motherland."

His illness has saddened one and all. Even the wall of the Hall where we met feel his absence. Our eyes were rivetted on his photo placed on the mantelpiece. We all hoped in vain for his sage advice and stately presence.

The present situation was very carefully considered, but the main point was as to whether there has been any change of heart on the part of the Government. To my mind it appears that any talk of establishing peace in India is fantastic until and unless:—

1. All Ordinances and prohibitory orders are withdrawn and rule of repression entirely abolished.

II All political prisoners are released unconditionally and immediately. This should be done in a manner that may appeal to the people of India.

A political prisoner means a person who is fighting for the sake of his country, who has no personal motive or end but who strives to gain freedom for his country. In my personal opinion it includes:

1. Civil Disobedience Movement prisoners convicted and undertrial.
2. Persons convicted or undergoing trial for such offences which are classed 'Violent.'
3. Meerut Conspiracy case.
4. Lahore Conspiracy Case of 1915.
5. Martial Law prisoners.
6. Bengal Detenus.
7. Persons convicted in Labour strikes and economic riots.
8. Garhwali Sepoys and others.
9. And any other who are rotting in Jails for a long time because of their zeal for their convictions.

III. All exiles are permitted to return to their Motherland.

EXTREMELY NECESSARY

Apparently it seems a big demand but if it be looked carefully it becomes evident at once that such a step is extremely necessary and helpful to bring about a calm atmosphere for shaping destiny and forging the fate of our country. The so called irreconcilables can be thus made reconcillable. Goodwill, co-operation and harmony can be restored and mutual understanding can be made easier.

Releases in driblets defeat the object for which they are effected. These must be generous and immediate. When a new chapter is intended to be written in the history of India let the state be recorded clean of all the past differences and dissensions by such a step.

It was a source of immence delight to see Mahatma Gandhi. He is keeping very good health. He is the greatest peacemaker of his time. Peace is the essence of his life. But he believes in an honourable peace based on Justice and Equity. He is not fond of sepulchre silence, nor of sphynx-like peace. He is the guiding factor of our political life and he is eagerly prepared to find a formula. It is now for the Government to avail itself of his services. The English will never find a truer and a nobler friend. Lord Irwin is reputed to rely on moral forces. If so he will be well advised in accepting Gandhi the peace-maker to establish harmony and good-will.

Let us hope for the best.

IN MEMORIUM—PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.

Life That Loved, Lived And Laboured For Liberty.

(BY NANALAL NAGINDAS TALATY.

The youngest old man in India has breathed his last, full of honours and years. "The man without whom it was unthinkable that a day could pass in Bengal has himself passed away" so wrote one lamenting the death of the late Deshbandhu Chitta Ranjan Das. This is true of Motilalji in the whole of India. The fond parent, the erudite scholar, the clever lawyer, the farsighted statesman, the astute politician, the lavish host, the ardent patriot and the sublime sacrificer is no more!

"The Rock of Ages has been cleft for me" mourns the Mahatma. [illegible]d so mourns the Nation, for is [illegible]ahatma the Nation and Na[illegible] Mahatma?

[illegible]ng the caste of Kash[illegible] noted for their [illegible] and manifold ac[illegible]d fields of edu[illegible]nd the like, [illegible]hewed the [illegible]eople who [illegible] But [illegible]it [illegible]

water but also as one who was every inch a fighter and a devoted servant of his country. And of his leadership of the Congress movement during the last few months of his life, no words of mine, nay of any human hand can give an adequate account. And the legal career he commenced at the High Court of Allahabad soon after his passing the Vakil's examination with distinction was characterised by brilliant forensic abilities that was the wonder of many a senior member of the bar.

His native genius found recognition in his being elected to the presidential chair of the U. P. Provincial Conference in 1907 and of the Lucknow Political Conference in 1913 on both of which occasions he came or with flying colours.

His fiftysixth year found him an active associate of Mrs. Anne Besant in her Home Rule Movement and as President of the Home Rule League he did much to ignite the latent spark of patriotism among his people.

A MEMORABLE YEAR.

Then came the greatest and the [illegible]ost memorable years in his life. [illegible]4 to 1929, the floor of the Im[illegible]al Legislative was not thunder[illegible]y a more valiant fighter of [illegible]dom. The extremely capable [illegible]er in which the Pandit held [illegible]wn on the floor of that august [illegible]bly would do credit only to a [illegible]f his calibre and prowess. [illegible] year 1928 for India meant [illegible]l period in her history and [illegible]geous man with monu[illegible] patience and patriotism [illegible]d to guide her along in [illegible]ous times. And let it [illegible] the lasting credit of our [illegible]at she could find no [illegible]ality than that of Pan[illegible] be at the helm of her affairs! Twice honouring him to the presidential gadi of the greatest political organisation in India. the country has verily honoured herself.

Of Motilalji says a youthful biographer: Mahatmaji is a saint and National Builder and Motilalji a superman and statesman.

Of the two moral giants, their ceaseless sufferings and sublimest sacrifices in the cause of the country they loved, no words can give a faithful account.— Verily, as has been said, by Motilalji's death, India has been bereaved of her soul, Mahatmaji of his right hand and the Congress of its heart and in the words of an esteemed colleague of the late lamented leader, "when a free India erects its pantheon, Motilalji will have an honoured place near the one occupied by the architect of Modern India, Mahatma Gandhi."

BAPTISTA'S EULOGY OF DAS RECALLED.

And the words of that escaped the lips of the president of the corporation some six years ago on the occasion of the death of the late lamented leader Deshbandhu Das are true of Motilalji to-day. Said the late Joseph Baptista, "Two ways lay before him, the way of wealth with honour and all the comforts and joys which wealth can purchase, and the way of duty with honour and all the sacrifices which duty demands. It may be said to his eternal credit that after having tasted the secrets of wealth with honour and comfort he forsook them for the vale of tears, for he felt that the vale of teers was the only path of duty open to a true and devoted son of India in the state of her subjection. But he faced the vale of tears with courage and fortitude and he sought to clear the path of Thorns and obstacles with peaceful weapons as a true apostle of Ahimsa. He is gone with work half done, but he will live in our memory as an example of an upright man acting according to the dictates of his conscience and conviction without fear or favour. He is now before the bar of his Creater and there can be little doubt that he will be welcomed in the words of St. Mathew the Apostle, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant Possess you the kingdom prepared for from the foundation of the world."

Motilalji is dead but his spirit lives. And that indomitable and inspiring spirit of the lost leader, should it not stir and stimulate us to follow in his footsteps and continue to completion the work left undone by him? Long live Pandit Motilal Nehru of sweet and Sacred Memory!! Amin!!!

NO BETTER CHOICE
For
Family Provision
Old Age.
Children's Education and Marriage.

The Bombay Mutual Life Assce. Society Limited
ESTD. 1871

PURELY INDIAN
OLDEST & CHEAPEST SCHEMES
to suit all Permanent Disability Benefits without Extra Cost.

UNIQUE RECORD of PROGRESS
COMPLETED BUSINESS.
1928 over Rs. 18,00,000
1929 „ Rs. 36,00,000
1930 „ Rs. 56,50,000

JOIN NOW and Share in the JUBILEE YEAR BONUS

ENTIRELY CONTROLLED BY POLICYHOLDERS.
HIGH BONUSES.
AUTOMATIC PROTECTION TO ALL POLICIES.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Particulars from:— The SECRETARY, 278 Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Is Not Glorious and Perfect Health your Proud Asset in Life?

WHAT DO WE STAND FOR?

Special Medicines are prescribed in very chronic and acute cases. In case the patient does not find a satisfactory cure, we assure him of our supplying him further medicines FREE OF COST till he is completely cured.

Our system of treatment is in strict accordance with both the Siddha and Ayurvedic Systems, separately and in a combined form:

In our Pharmacy's preparations are summed up Purity, Efficacy, Safety, Reliability and Perfection. Cure Guaranteed. Effect Permanent.

Avoid Dangers of Shattered Health and Lowered Vitality by using our renowned Ayurveda Ratna Pandit
DR. N. V. SRIRAMACHARLU'S SPECIFICS.
'Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja'
(REGISTERED)
&
'MAHACHANDANADI TAILAM'
(Found Best By Every Test).
The Greatest and Most Ideal Nervine and Brain Tonics.
Prices: 1 Bot. of 60 Pills Rs. 10. One Bot. of 12 oz. Rs. 5.

"MULTITUDES OF TESTIMONY."

"Your Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja Pills are undoubtedly the best in giving immediate relief to suffering Humanity. I have no hesitation in echoing the voice of patients that the Almighty would be pleased to bless the Pharmacy with long life. I really thank you for the good preparations which your Pharmacy is famous."

"In its wonderful properties of removing instantaneously pains from the joints, of cooling the brain and refreshing the whole nervous system, your Mahachandanadi Tailam stands the King of Brain Tonics. I wish your Pharmacy all success."

Post Box 151
The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy Limited, Madras. Tel. "KALPAM."
(Catalogue and Agency Terms free on application): Manager:—V. RAGHUPATHI, B.A., B.L.
Agents: WILFRED ELIEZER, 53, Love Lane, Hauthy Baug, Mazagon, BOMBAY.
C. PATEL & CO., Richey Road Bridge, AHMEDABAD.

GARLICK & Co.
including GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
ENGINEERS, IRON FOUNDERS AND TILE MANUFACTURERS
Jacob's Circle, BOMBAY.
TANK
Makers of Steel Tanks and all kinds of Structural Work.
ORNAMENTAL CAST IRON WORK GATES, RAILINGS, STAIRCASES, LAMP-POSTS, STANDPOSTS HYDRANTS PIPES.
ALL MUNICIPAL REQUIREMENTS
Tel. No. 41001. Tel. "GARLICK."

BOOKS BOOKS

MAGIC MANUAL. A full expose of modern miracles. You can perform them by reading this book Every secrets explained so clearly that even children can perform them. It explains how to cut a man's head off, and put it in a platter a yard from his body. How to Hypnotise and to make a lady sleep. The art of Ventriloquism. How to bring a dead bird to life. How to eat Fire, Knives and Forks. How to walk on burning red-hot iron rods. How to make a Ghost appear and spirit mystries. How to perform the magic of stabbing a boy through a basket and taking him out without any injury. Tricks with Cards, Coins and Handkerchiefs fully explained and illustrated In this we mention a few of the wonders of magic fut the book contains numerous up-to-date tricks of magic, which are not published anywhere. Read and learn them. Price Rs. 1/8

HUNDRED WAYS OF KISSING GIRLS or the History of the Kiss, with numerous halftone illustrations taken from real life, illustrating different ways of kissing girls. Price Rs. 1/8

THE UNITED TRADING CO. Book-sellers and Publishers.
228, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

LATEST ADDITION TO
Dr. I M. MALLICK'S (M.A.M.D.B.L)
World-renowned Patent
IC MIC COOKER
CHAPATI - MAKING & FRYING ARRANGEMENT
Simultaneously with cooking and baking
HAS REMOVED A LONG FELT WANT
Write to-day for our latest illustrated catalogue.
Telegram :— "ICMICOOKER" IC MIC COOKERS LTD., 29, College St., Calcutta. Phones:—B.B. 859 South 65

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co., KALKA-DEVI Rd. BOMBAY
DEALERS I
STATIONERY For Office and School use
DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS.—
For Artists, Art Students, Technical and Engineering Colleges, etc
SURVEYING & ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS—
Levels, Theodolites, Prismatic Compasses, Staves and all other Drawing Office Articles and Instruments
PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION

INSURANCE

That Progress Proves Popularity

is strikingly exemplified by the present day position of the

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

PROGRESS

NEW BUSINESS		PREMIUM INCOME	
1927	Rs. 463 Lakhs.	1927	Rs. 122 Lakhs.
1928	Rs. 535 „	1928	Rs. 140 „
1929	Rs. 650 „	1929	Rs. 161 „

POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS

Bonuses Declared on Whole Life Assurance Policies

1924 .... Rs. 22½ per Rs. 1,000 per Annum.
1927 .... Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per Annum

THEREFORE

WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY

IT WILL PAY YOU

To come to this Popular and Progressive Office.

For Prospectus, etc., apply to:—
THE MANAGER, Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus,
Funds about Rs. 4½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Rs. 1 and As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co. Chief Agents, Mazgaon, Bombay, 10.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 11,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 5,62.50.000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,40,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,62,50,000

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE ASCERTAINED ON APPLICATION AT ANY OFFICE.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
Local Branches:—Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.

The Union Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Capital paid up	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent p.a. from July to December on daily balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS for long and short periods received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent p. a. on daily balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week. Operations by cheques allowed.

ADVANCES MADE on approved securities.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

DIVINE MEDICINE OF

HERNIA

CENT PER CENT SUCCESS WITHOUT OPERATION.

Why do you suffer from Hernia? Come to us, we shall make a contract with you and cure you of the disease. If you fail to see us, send one anna postal stamp, have the testimonials and directions and get yourself radically cured from afar.

Apply to:—Dr. H. C. Roy,

DIVINE TREATMENT HALL,
91, Amherst Street, Calcutta.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859.)
Head Office. — Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	90.00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent, on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened— Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Specific Supreme For Malaria.
Dr. J. D. Kulkarni's
MALARIN

And Its 3 Varieties.

Malarin—The first and best, most convenient and efficacious Ague Mixture in the whole of India.

Malarin No. 2—The cheapest but safest, surest and most popular Ague Mixture of the day.

Malarin Tablets—Of exceptional value in the treatment of chronic Malaria, enlargement of liver and spleen, habitual constipation, etc.

THE BOTTLES BRING:—
Confidence—Contentment—Delight,
FOLLOWED BY
Relief-Rest-Restoration.

Try any bottle you require—to-day—and you will be fully convinced like others

WHY IT IS
THE BEST AND SUREST REMEDY
for
MALARIA.

Send for Booklet in 4 languages and catalogue to:—

Dr. J. D. Kulkarni
Thakurdwar Rd., Bombay No. 2.
Tele. Add: "Omkarodaya."

WORDS OF WISDOM

(BY CHANDAN T. MIRCHANDANI.

The sense of immortality, if not co-existent and twin birth with reason, is among the earliest of her offspring.

—WORDSWORTH.

Every violation of the truth is not only a sort of suicide in the liar, but is a stab at the health of human society.

—EMERSON.

As the pearl ripens in the obscurity of its shell, so ripens in the tomb all the fame that is truly precious.

—W. SAVAGE LANDOR.

Happy is the man who hath never known what it is to taste of fame—to have it is a purgatory, to want it is a Hell!

—LYTTON.

It is we that are blind, not Fortune: because our eye is too dim to discover the mystery of her effects, we foolishly paint her blind, and hoodwink the Providence of the Almighty.

—SIR THOS. BROWNE.

People sometimes say that fiction is getting too morbid. As far as psychology is concerned, it has never been morbid enough. We have merely touched the surface of the soul, that is all.

—OSCAR-WILDE.

If you are dealing with a fool, dictate, but never argue, for you will lose your labour and perhaps your temper.

—O. W. HOLMES.

I feel assured there is no such thing as ultimate forgetting; traces once impressed upon the memory are indestructible.

—DE QUINCEY.

To forgive our enemies is a charming way of Revenge, and a short Caesarian Conquest, overcoming without a blow.

—SIR THOS. BROWNE.

Great talents, and great virtues (if you should have them) will procure you the respect and the admiration of mankind; but it is the lesser talents that must procure you their love and affection.

—CHESTERFIELD.

Friendship is a vase, which, when it is flawed by heat, or violence, or accident, may as well be broken at once; it never can be trusted after.

W. SAVAGE LANDOR.

Friendships merely acquired by ourselves, do ordinarily exceed those to which we are joined, either by communication of climate, or affinity of blood.

—MARTAIGNE.

Whose works are all free from the moulding of desire, whose actions are burned up by the fire of wisdom, him the wise have called a sage.

—BHAGAVAD-GITA.

Having abandoned attachment to the fruit of action, always content, nowhere seeking refuge, he is not doing anything, although doing actions. Hoping for naught, his mind and self controlled, having abandoned all greed, performing action by the body alone, he doth not commit sin.

—BHAGAVAD-GITA.

Come, fill the Cup, and in the Fire of Spring
The Winter Garment of Repentance fling:
The Bird of Time has but a little way
To fly—and Lo! the Bird is on the Wing.

—OMAR KHAYYUM.

Content with whatsoever he obtained without effort, from the pairs of opposites, without envy, balanced in success and failure, though acting he is not bound. Of one with attachment dead, harmonious, with his thoughts established in wisdom, his work sacrifices, all action melts away.

—BHAGAVAD-GITA.

LATE MAHOMED ALI.

Mr. Andrews' Tribute.

Mr. C. F. Andrews writes in "Indian Opinion" of Natal:—

My first meeting with the late Moulana Mohamed Ali was in the press camp at the great Durbar at Delhi in the year 1911, when the King-Emperor came out to India after his coronation.

Ali was at that time the youngest member, and also the most brilliant journalist of the Indian press. He had come out from England where he had passed a high examination at Lincoln College, Oxford, and had been famous as a speaker and debator at the Oxford University Union.

His coming to India had brought new life into Indian journalism and he developed a new style of his own in a weekly magazine called the "Comrade," which at once became one of the most popular newspapers in India on account of Mohamed Ali's editorials. He took up from the first the strongest possible national position and became on the Mohammedan side the leader of the young Mohammedan National Party.

His brother, Shaukat Ali, joined him in this and their great opportunity came when the whole Mohammedan community roused at the end of the war by what was called the Khilafat question.

RELIGIOUS LEADER

From this time forward he became easily the most prominent religious leader among the 70,000,000 Moslems in India, and among the national heroes of those days he was only second to Gandhi himself in popular esteem. During this crisis his own religious life became much deeper and his enthusiasm for Islam led him to make journeys both to England and also to Arabia and Egypt in furtherance of the Islamic cause. He was quite unsparing in his utter devotion and self-sacrifice in the cause of his religion. Though suffering from an incurable disease he never gave himself a moment's rest when the cause of his religion was at stake.

When I met him in London, only a few weeks ago he told me with his own lips in a whisper that his days were numbered. But his old spirit of devotion to Islam remained the deepest thing in his nature to the very end, and even in his acute suffering he would daily rise from his bed and say his prayers at the five appointed times.

He asked to see me the moment he heard that I had landed in England and told me that the one wish in his heart for which he was prepared to sacrifice life itself was to see his country a free country, and his religion honoured through the world.

IDEAL OF UNITY.

He talked long and earnestly about the cause of Hindu-Moslem unity, and more than any one present at the Round Table Conference in London he himself was prepared to give up life itself for that great cause. It is not unlikely that he left before he died some message to his fellow countrymen, and I feel certain that it would contain an urgent prayer that whatever happens, Hindus and Moslems in India should remain friends and work out together their common salvation as free citizens, gaining for their country at least its full Swaraj.

To me personally, he was always a very dear friend and he received me on all occasions with deep personal affection. His own character was full of generosity and good nature and he was the last man in the world to bear a grudge against any one who had done him an injury. His life will remain to me as a memory of what a great patriot has to endure in the cause of his country and religion.

LEAGUE AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The times call for goodwill, and it needs no prophet to declare that all that has been done to secure the peace, happiness and prosperity of India as a contented member of the Empire will come to nought if the British people in India are averse to creating the proposed League Against Employment with the Viceroy as President, the Governors of the Provinces as Vice-Presidents, and influential men in India as members of the League which shall be open to all races, castes and creeds in India.

As outlined in the scheme sent to the General Secretary of the Central Administration European Association, Calcutta, it will not involve any cost to the State or impoverish any person.

There is no violence so deadly as the violence done to the moral fibre of men through unemployment, and the creation of the proposed League is the most correct remedy to assure civil quiet. The request to first remove the disease —civil disobedience—and the remedy can then be applied is now led by most reasonable men in the country to mean that once the disease has disappeared, no remedy will be needed to atone for the injury done to the moral standards of thousands now overflowing the jails which has resulted from the suppression by Lord Reading's Government in August, 1923, of the League for Prevention of Unemployment.

I should say that the demand of the National Congress for "complete freedom from British domination and British Imperialism" does not mean complete separation from the British Empire. It means a "United Empire" and will solve the unemployment problem in the whole of India and also in Great Britain, and will unite the scattered States of the Empire into an organic whole. Let it not be said of Britishers in India that they knew the right path, but followed a different one and thereby dismembered the Empire.—Yours, etc.,

J. E. ROSAIR.

Jan. 27.

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCY. LTD.
(Established 1871)

Having broken all records is going up still.

WILL YOU go up with it?

As an Agent, Organiser or Inspector.

THERE IS
R O O M
FOR ALL.

Most Liberal Terms and Personal Attention.

Nothing more attractive ever offered.

Write at once to—

Chief Agents for Bombay Presidency.
MOHAN SONS & CO.,
28, Apollo Street Fort, ... BOMBAY.

TO MAKE
Your Life
Blessed with Health, Wealth and Prosperity go through
KAM SHASTRA
Sent GRATIS and Post FREE
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

INFALLIBLE (REGD.) REMEDIES
FOR
Nervousness, Sleeplessness and Sluggish Liver, Etc.

Dr. TANDON'S Bichitra is a most tried Nature's boon to sufferers from sluggish liver, Piles, or Sleeplessness. It has never disappointed me in the course of my very long practice. In short a remedy which acts so quickly and surely in these complaints has never been discovered.

Price Rs. 4 for a box of 15 powders.

Dr. TANDON'S Kumodini radically cures all the varieties of nervous affections of young women and works miracles in Hysteria and convulsions.

Price Rs. 4 per box of 15 powders.

Dr. TANDON'S Mitra Bala is a true friend of women. If used by ladies in a family way, it will not only act as a preventative of abortion, but it will increase the strength and also remove all complaints of pregnancy, and there will be no post-confinement troubles and the process of child-birth takes place without much inconvenience. And the child will be male and healthy in majority of cases.

Price Rs. 6 per bottle of 40 tablets. Can be had from Messrs. Angra Bros., Babulal Mansion, Chowpati, Bombay.

My Scientific System of Graduated
PHYSICAL CULTURE
In three languages: English, Kannada and Telugu.
6th Edition, 70 Thousand.

MY SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF GRADUATED PHYSICAL CULTURE

IT IS FREE— This will show you some of my remarkable achievements in Health-building exercises many pages with nice photographs of myself and a number of my pupils. All I ask is the price of Postage— As. 2. Order for a copy at once.

Prof. M. V. KRISHNA RAO,
P. O. Basavangudi, BANGALORE.

RADIUM SNOW

A WONDERFUL BEAUTY SNOW FOR ALL SEASONS.

Mayor, Calcutta, says—

.........I have used "RADIUM SNOW" and I am now in a position to state that the quality of the production is very high indeed. I can even say without any hesitation that it is a very good substitute for foreign production and it is superior to several Indian productions that I have come across. "Radium Snow" can be safely recommended to the most fashionable and fastidious among us and I am sure that after using it, even they will not have any inclination to go back to the foreign production.

(Sd.) SUBHAS CHANDRA BASU.

PROMPTLY COUNTERACTS PEELING SKIN, EXCESSIVE DRYNESS, IRRITATION AND BLEMISHED CONDITIONS OF SKIN.

Manufactured by
Radium Laboratory,
CALCUTTA.
'Phone 3062, B. B.

Sole Agents:—
BASAK FACTORY,
3, BROJODULAL STREET,
CALCUTTA.
'Phone 2183 B. B.

Local Distributor:—L. P. HALDER, 16A, Slater Road, Bombay.

KUSUMA

GUARANTEED CURE
for

Gonorrhoea for both sexes. S burning and pricking sens and discharges of all nature hours. Complete cure wit Phials—1 Phial Rs. 2, V. P. E

Col. D. Dawes Peily, Bart., M.D., LL.D., Ph.D., B.M.S., Ma writes:—"Kusuma" which I on several of my patients given utmost satisfaction."

ANANDA KUTEERAM,
3, Genl. Muthiah Mudali
MADRAS.

FREE! FREE!

A very beautiful, coloured, pi teresque & large Wall-Calend for 1931 is sent on receipt of t annas stamp and a calendar wit out picture is sent free on appli cation only. Calendars are no sent by V. P. P., but on receipt of Re. 1, by M. O., 8 calendars are sent by registered post, free of registration and postal charges.

N. B.—A very beautiful, coloured picture of King Edward and Queen Alexandra (with Calendar in 12 sheets for 1931), size 20" by 28" is sent on receipt of eight annas stamp.

Rajvaid Sri Bamandasji Kaviraj,
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

LEARN
TYPEWRITING
IN A MONTH.

Shorthand Class is conduc by qualified graduates. Befo joining anywhere else please h a look at

THE BOMBAY TYPEWRITI INSTITUTION.

Opp. General Post Office, WA WICK HOUSE, Fort, Bombay.

FREEDOM

From Aches a Sprains ar

Lit

O

At Small Cost

Manufacturers
Little's Orient
P. O. B

ON THE GERMAN FRONT.

:0:

... IMPRESSIONS OF A RECENT TOUR. ...

Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard writes in the "Nation" New York:—

BERLIN, Dec. 17.

"ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT"—but not in Berlin. Nobody had ever heard of Erich Maria Remarque until his book appeared and sold to the extent of one million copies in Germany alone. Now the German Government, plus one Dr. Goebbels, National Socialist, has added enormously to his fame by forbidding the movie version of the book—and thereby has antagonized every liberal and every liberal element in Germany. Indeed, so disheartening is the action of Bruning and Herr Curtius that there are those who fear that the date of the beginning of the collapse of the German democracy will be December 11, 1930, and that the fate of this Republic will always be linked with the banning of a single film.

For, say what you please, the forbidding of "All Quiet on the Western Front" has been a surrender to the mob. It is notice that if organizations or parties do not like a certain play or production they need only demonstrate sufficiently to have their will. I am well aware of the government's defense, for I listened for three-quarters of an hour to a very high official trying to convince the foreign-press correspondents of the justice of his position. He was very glib—almost eloquent. He showed at once the complete ease and self-possession of the trained lawyer and he pleaded his case with near-eloquence and obvious sincerity. Yet I do not believe that he convinced a single listener or that any foreigner left the room with his opinion that the government has yielded to the Hitler gang being changed one iota. Indeed, privately I am told by officials that that is really the case: that the Prussian police could have insisted successfully that the performance go on in Berlin, but that in Hamburg, Hanover, Leipzig, and many other cities this would have been impossible.

It certainly cannot be denied that the outpouring of men at the Nollendorf Platz Theater was as menacing as it was impressive. Americans must not forget that Germany to-day is a series of armed camps. There are nearly a million uniformed and well-organized men in the Stahlhelm, the militaristic veterans' organization; there are about three and one-half millions in the Reichsbanner, the republican organization of war veterans and young men who consider themselves the special guard of the Republic. There are at least 500,000 brown-shirted Hitlerite Hakenkreuzler, 300,000 in the secret Communist "Red Front" organizations, and fully 700,000 in the loyal "Young German Order" and similar associations. Not a day goes by but some of the men in these organizations are killed or wounded, not a day on which some of their meetings are not broken up by force. Force is the order of the day. For example, the Reichsbanner, with whose aims all republican readers of *The Nation* would surely sympathize, has openly declared within the last week that from now on it is going to take the aggressive. Thus, in Magdeburg where Hitler is scheduled to speak soon, its leaders have served notice that they will do a little interfering with free speech and free assembly themselves. They have served notice on the "Nazis" that Hitler will be permitted to speak only if 300 seats in his meetings are given to the Reichsbanner and if one of its speakers shall have the right to orate for one hour in reply to Hitler! The head of the police has called the leaders on both sides into consultation and it is now expected that he will forbid both the Hitler meeting and the one planned by the Reichsbanner for the same evening, on the ground that they both menace the public order. So far has the anxiety of the Berlin police gone that all outdoor public assemblies, all demonstrations, all marching in column formation has been forbidden. Not even the unemployed are permitted to march to the city hall to protest against their plight.

POLITICAL TURMOIL

Germany is seething politically—there can be no question of that. Two nights ago there were four simultaneous Reichsbanner meetings to protest against the banning of the Remarque film. The one that I attended was crowded to the doors, with a fine orderly crowd of working people and small shopkeepers; a prince of ancient lineage sat upon the stage in the Reichsbanner uniform. Long before eight o'clock the police barred entrance into both halls because they were dangerously crowded. The Hitler meetings are jammed similarly and would be, I think, even if there were no orders issued to the faithful to attend. On the streets outside of these meetings, even in the centre of the city with large numbers of police in readiness, there are frequently dangerous affrays. To-morrow night the former executive officer of the cruiser Emden, Kapitan-Leutnant von Mucke, one of the most gallant figures of the World War, is going to start to denounce Hitler, his associates, and all his works, of which he, von Mucke, was formerly a distinguished part—concerning which he now proposes to turn state's evidence. No more lurid posters were ever displayed than those announcing this meeting, for they declare that von Mucke will "tear off the mask" and reveal that many of Hitler's immediate supporters are "thieves, liars, falsifiers, and men guilty of crimes against morality." It is generally expected that this will be a battle royal—I profoundly regret that a previous engagement in Munich will prevent my attending this delightful party.

PITY THE 'SCHUPOS'

Meanwhile, all of this is very hard upon the nerves of the government and of the "Schupos" or police. Night after night in every city these men have to do extra and hazardous duty—a police colonel was murdered in Hamburg two weeks ago. They are nice-looking men, spotlessly uniformed and extremely well equipped. I watched them handling the huge and really menacing Hitler demonstrations—undoubtedly staged as a test of the efficiency of the Berlin Hitler shock troops—and admired their self-restraint. When it comes, however, to sailing into a mob with their hard rubber clubs, they are accused of brutality and lack of discrimination; but one of the highest officials in the land declared to me that the police have orders to be savage when the order to disperse a crowd comes and that no other policy will make possible the maintenance of order or keep the Republic safe.

The Republic does rest to-day upon the force of the police and it is admitted that the Minister of the Interior, Herr Severing, has them well in hand and that they are zealously loyal. Whenever a higher police officer shows the slightest sign of friendliness to the "Nazis," he is rigidly dealt with. None the less, the Communists complain that the "Schupos" refuse them aid when they are attacked or raided by the Hitlerites while the latter also violently denounce Herr Severing and his "police-hounds." The "Schupos" are certainly not the least bit weak in dealing with the communists, who appear to-day much less aggressive than the other groups. I have also been to some of their meetings only to be shocked by the signs of want, fatigue, and hunger, the poor clothes, the utterly pallid faces, the plain evidences of a desperate struggle for life, with much resultant premature aging.

Yes, Berlin seeths. The Germans, unlike our own people, talk and think in political terms—largely driven to it by the all-prevailing anxiety, the fear as to the future, the terrible unemployment; by the hope that somewhere they will hear a word of cheer and encouragement. "Hugenburg is our only hope," writes to me the wife of a distinguished university professor. There are multitudes who find in Hitler, or Goebbels, his aggressive Berlin lieutenant, or Otto Braun, or Severing their only hope. For Germany is discouraged, downhearted, dispirited this Christmas. There is a good fighting spirit still in many quarters, but the prevailing unemployment alone is enough to discourage a people, for it is not only among the unskilled or the skilled factory laborers. Suicides of destitute men of education and talent who have no hope of a job are frequent; in every class of life the emergency exists. I heard yesterday of a young diplomat dropped merely for reasons of economy. Although much influence has been exercised in his behalf, he is without work. Nobody knows what to do with the multitudes who are graduating from the universities as doctors and lawyers. The Berlin chamber of lawyers (which corresponds roughly to our bar associations) came very near passing a resolution forbidding the admission to practice of any more lawyers!

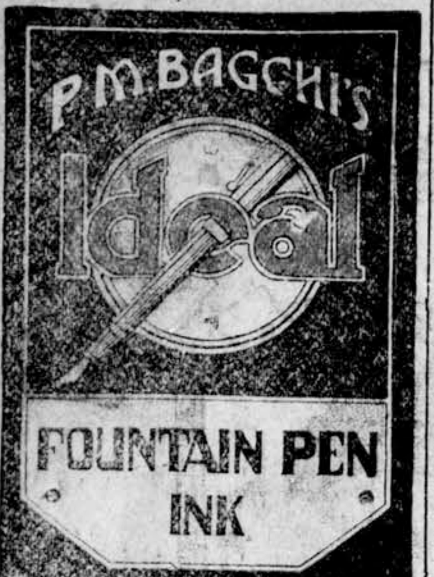
BANNED FILM.

All the more reason why the government must not yield to any such threats as those which caused the banning of "All Quiet on the Western Front." The official defender to whom I listened gave us, of course, to understand that there was no yielding; that he had seen the film—he himself spent four years at the front—and that it was so one-sided and failed so completely to bring out the heroic side of war and of the German soldier in war that it was quite impossible. It was, however, all his own reaction to the film; what he liked and disliked. Not a word did he say about the deep underlying principles involved; nothing about the freedom of the stage and of opinion. He was sorry, of course, that it had been necessary to overrule the Oberprufungsstelle, the competent body of censors which originally passed the movie.

He was particularly anxious that the government's point of view should be spread abroad, and that it should be made clear that the government's action had been started before the Hitler disorders began; as to them he snapped his fingers. It is carefully explained also that the federal government has no control over the *Oberprufungsstelle* and cannot act until after it does, but the government could easily have prevailed upon the producers not to show the film at all, even if it had to offer some compensation. There are but few signs here, unfortunately, that Germans in authority have a better understanding than heretofore of foreign mentalities. Apparently this official did not realize that this film had already been shown in the United States, England, France, and elsewhere in the world, and that no sane person, except supersensitive German Hitlerites or militarists, or persons with wrecked nerves, could possibly see in this picture anything derogatory to the German soldier or the German nation whether at peace or at war. It was a magnificent opportunity which the government lost [illegible] only not to yield to the demagogues but to increase respect for itself at home and abroad and to let people see for themselves how false were the assertions of Goebbels and the whole Hitler crew. But the thing has been done; the government is completely compromised. The Social Democrats, the backbone of the government's support in the Reichstag, are rising in protest, and Goebbels has made good his boast of two days before the banning, that "Hitler is at the gates of Berlin."

Meanwhile, Bruning has come comfortably through the Reichstag's second session with increased majorities, thanks in considerable degree to the agreement not to debate upon the Polish situation and other aspects of foreign affairs. As to both the latter, there must be a day of reckoning, and it is now confidently believed that Curtius will go and that there will be a new minister of foreign affairs by the middle of February—probably Bruning himself. The feeling of outrage towards Poland steadily increases. Even the Reichs-banner leaders are beginning to demand the release of the Polish corridor, and the government naturally seeks to cut the ground from under the feet of the "Nazis" by becoming more vigorous in defense of oppressed German minorities. It remains a government of compromises, fighting against time in the forlorn hope that in the spring there will be greater industrial employment—as if that could come in any great degree without a general improvement all over the world. The politicians who are pessimists still look for a collapse in the spring; some say frankly they don't care what happens: "Europe is lost anyway."

Somehow, I cannot share their feeling. Europe has, it is true, never been in as bad a way since the war as it is now because of the war-creating, hate-creating Treaty of Versailles, because of the reparations and debts, the high-tariff walls, the world-wide industrial chaos and depression. But to anyone who saw Germany as I did during the civil war of February and March, 1919, during the invasion of the Ruhr and the inflation period, it is not easy to prophesy any general collapse either of Germany or all Europe. They suffer and work and get by somehow. But he would be a fool indeed who denied that wherever one scans the horizon the outlook is of the darkest.



38, 38-1, MUSJIDBARI STREET, CALCUTTA.

LEPROSY

Nodular, Tubercular, Aenasthetic Para or mixed or due to any origin, promptly cured by internal and external specifics including those for fumigation and bath for 45 days use at Rs. 15 per set. P. Veeraswamy Esq., Surveyor, Cocanada.—Cured by your alone.

LEUCODERMA

or white patches due to loss of pigmentation or colouring matter in the blood or other causes cured by specifics, internal and external at Rs. 10 per set. Mr. J. M. Proctor, Bombay:—Cured my hite patches. Dr. B. M. Misra, .S., Police Hospital. Puri:—nd good result. Mr. B. Singh Blair;—My son got com cure Capt. A. T. Shaikh, rpur, Sind:—Leucoderma c very useful. BEHAR CHE AL WORK. Shree Gaurandhavan, Bhagalpur, Branch: am, Tel. Add. "Chemists," lpur, or from Thomson & , Bombay.

et a New Life

ousands of hopeless pats have got new life, by g the following long- d specifics of the CHIEF KMA OF KASHMIR te. Complete cure guateed or full amount re- ed.

ICTORY (Regd.) shall e you perfect man in 2 rs; the best re tentive good tonic. No opium. te safe. PRICE RS. 2 o) per dozen.

TERYAQ ATSHAQ— atchless remedy for any ad of Syphilis. Absolute- without mercury. No uble, complete cure in he week. Price Rs. 3 (three)

SAJAN MOHANI (Regd.) few grains of it shall change your old wife into uite young one in 10 mi- tes. Quite safe but most rtain. PRICE RS. 2 (two. r TOLA.

AKSHIR—Shall cure old new Gonorrhoea in a few ays without fail. Guaran- ed not to contain Mor- hia, Sandal Oil, etc., etc. RICE Rs. 3 (three only.)

TILA DILRUBA (Regd.) se it once and your most roud and indifferent darl- ng shall be enslaved for ever. A packet for 6 times. PRICE RS. 2 (two) only.

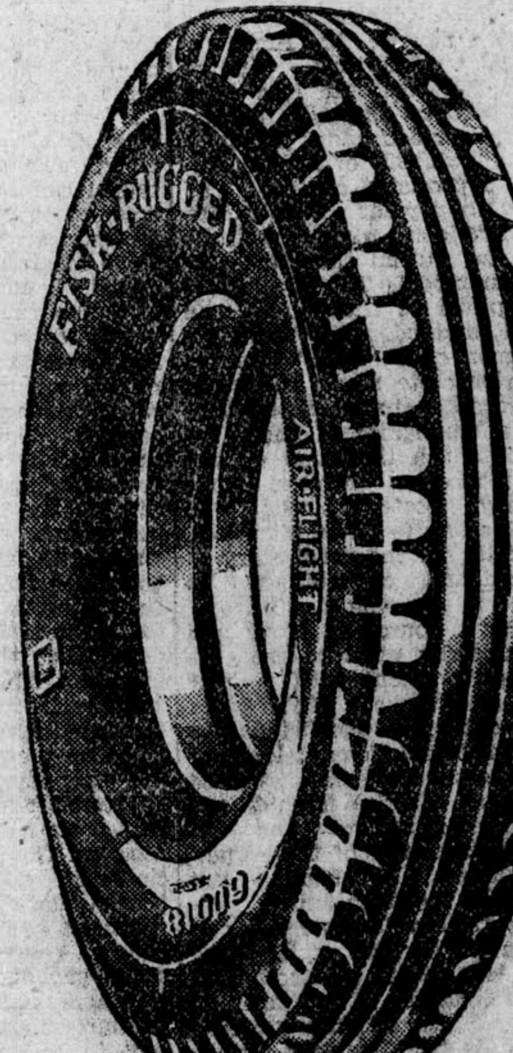
Dr. T N. SHARMA,
Kaviraj, Darulsehat (Regd.)
GUJARAT, (Punjab).

STROLOGY

The biggest and most reliable strological Society in India and e Far East. Free Prospectus on plication. Annual Life Reading onthly information) Rs. 4. swers to question varies from . 2 to Rs. 25. DHANADA (WON- RFUL TALISMAN). Its wearer rns immense wealth with little ruggling and attains to long life, od health, fame, son, success in dertakings, prosperity in service d business, etc. It has wonder- l power to give abundant for- ne to the wearer to his utter rprise. Price Rs. 7-10. Special- prepared, giving immediate fects in gold tube, Rs. 29-11, ASIKARANA TALISMAN. Wear is and keep under your abso- te control any man or woman, s. 4-9.

N.B.—If not benefitted, money refunded, guarantee supplied.

Prof. B. K. JYOTIR BHUSAN,
F. T. S. (Expd. 30 Years.)
President, All-India Astrological and Astronomical Society.
105 (C), Grey Street, Calcutta



THE NEW
AIR-FLIGHT
FISK
NEW In Principle
In Performance

Fisk's New Air-Flight Principle Tyres are now on sale. This line of tyres which has revolutionised the industry, will change for all time your conception of Riding Comfort.

New in Principle, they offer you the swift freedom of aeroplane flight—the smooth, frictionless sensation of Riding on Air. Their All-Cord construction and flexible air chamber puts "wings on your car" and lets you ride the highways as you ride "the air"—always smoothly forward, with a buoyance that banishes for all time, the sudden jolting which you now receive from even the best of all other tyres.

7. Points of Superiority that the Air-Flight Fisk alone can offer you.

1. Larger Air Chamber.
2. All-Cord Process.
3. Multiple Cable Bead.
4. Increased Flex Area.
5. Stream Line Tread.
6. Greater Road Contact.
7. Air-Flight Balance.

FISK TYRE CO. (INDIA) LTD.
Empire Automobiles Building,
Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Obtainable from all good dealers in India & Burma

Distribution in: BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, DELHI & LUCKNOW, LAHORE, MADRAS, KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, ALLEPPEY, RANGOON.

VITINE

A permanent and infallible remedy for Gonorrhoea, Spermatorrhoea and impotency. Price As. 11.

EUPEPSIN

A sure medicine for an attack of Dysentry Diarrhoea, Acidity and Indigestion. Price As. 10. Full cure and satisfaction guaranteed.

HOMOEO RESEARCH LABORATORY—DACCA (Bengal.)

A PRETTY LITTLE BOOK which tells HOW TO RESTORE PERFECT SIGHT by easy home treatment. Cures—All Eye Troubles. No Risk. No obligation. Write for a Copy.
SUNKER BROS.
P. B. 10823.
CALCUTTA.

Beauty may be skin deep

DRALLE'S MALATTINE GLYCERINE SOAP

By material, make and finish in quality, excellence and value—will appeal to you as the most acceptable soap.

SOLD AT ALL STORES.

SOLE AGENT
A.V.R.A. ADYCAPPA CHETTY
191, Princess St.,
Bombay 2.
MALATTINE GLYCERINE-SOAP

INSURE WITH
THE
GREAT EASTERN LIFE
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

"Eastern Company for the people of the East."

FUNDS INVESTED IN INDIA.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.

The Company is subject to all the obligations imposed upon the Life Assurance Companies by the Indian Life Assurance Companies' Act 1912 and has **accordingly deposited securities of the face value of Rupees Two Lacs with the Government of India.**

For further particulars apply:—

M. V. MERCHANT,
Branch Manager,

50-52, Churchgate Street. BOMBAY

THE
NATIONAL CITY BANK
OF NEW YORK
Capital Surplus And Undivided Profits
U. S. $ 242,973,145
Over
Rs. 66,81,00,000
BOMBAY OFFICE
12/14 Churchgate St.
HEAD OFFICE
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Insure Exclusively with
INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES
And THEREBY HELP the Attainment of
ECONOMIC SWARAJ.

EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
Established in India 17 Years ago.

Managed by Indians, For the Benefit of Indians. Lowest Premiums. Highest Returns.

UNIQUE TERMS TO AGENTS.
HEAD OFFICE:
53, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Special Privileges and Concessions to the Satyagrahi Policy Holders.

"THE HOME OF THE FREE"

Conditions In Liberia.

To find that the descendants of repatriated negro slaves have themselves become slave-drivers is ironic but not surprising. It did not need a League of Nations inquiry in Liberia to prove that slavery is not a peculiarly white institotion, and that it exists, as it always has existed wherever conditions are favourable. Slavery was indigenous in Africa befor the white man arrived, thoigh the white mon with his plantations and his trading ships introduced the peculiar type of abomination which we in this country are accustomed to think of as slavery proper. The anti-slavery movement in the United States (so powerful before the invention of the cotton-gin made slavery on the big scale a profitable form of enterprise) found expression in the American Colonisation Society, which contrived between 1820 and 1860, to repatriate more than 18,000 slaves in West Africa. The territory on which they planted these half-Americanised natives was taken from the indigenous tribes and christened Liberia, "the Home of the Free." The new country whose motto was "the love of liberty brought us here," became in 1846 an independent Republic, with its own Bill of Rights (including a provision against all slavery), a popular Constitution and a President whose autoiratic powers far outran those of his American model. The repatriated slaves, proud of their American heritage, and boasting themselves "gentlemen of Virginia," formed a superior caste along the coast and proceeded to treat the very primitive aborigines of the interior in much the same way that pioneering whites have commonly treated blacks who have objected to their intrusion. There followed the usual story of bloodshed and exploitation. In time the opening up of Africa as a source of labur and raw materials provided the Liberian Government with new sources of revenue. The gist of the present report, carried out by an International Commission (representing the League, the United States and Liberia) is that the Liberian Government has not failed to make use of these new opportunities. We shall not understand the situation or effectively remedy it if we think of Liberian slavery as unique and forget that, in one or another of its forms, slavery is still common in Africa. The Liberian Government, it is true, employs slave labour. The root of the evil, however, is not the direct employment of slaves, but the procuring of slaves for a market. And the market is a white, not a black one.

UNHAPPY DISTINCTION.

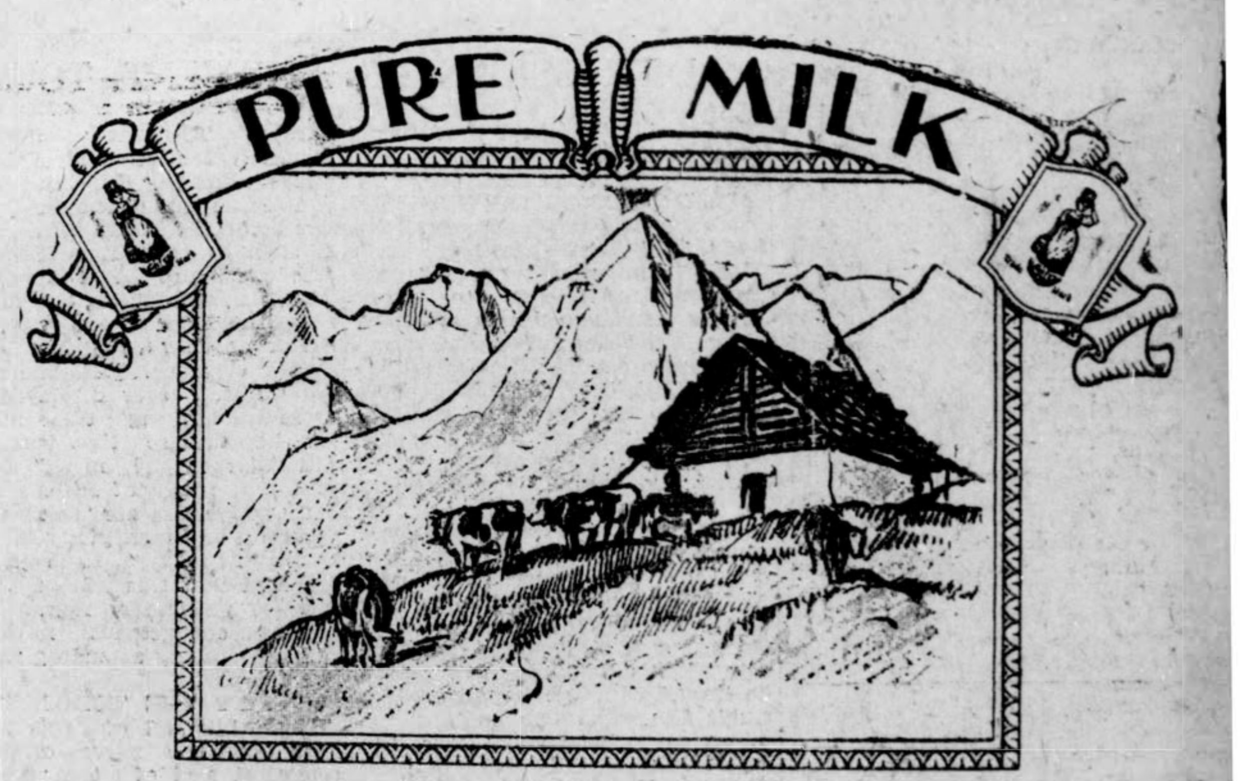
Liberia has the distinction of concentrating within its own territory almost all the forms of slavery known to exist in the African continent. There is a system of domestic slavery, indigenous in Liberia as in many other parts of the world. It is a traditional "adoption" system, similar in some respects to the child slavery of Hong Kong which still exists, in spite of the peremptory order by Mr. Churchill, when he was Colonial Secretary, that "this must stop", and in spite of the quite sincere efforts of successive British Governments to suppress it. "Peonage" is also an immemorial system, capable, as the report shows, of terrible abuse. It, too, flourishes not only in Liberia, but throughout the West African coast and hinterland, and has not been suppressed in British Protectorates. It is an ancient method of bartering flesh and blood, deep-rooted and in any case only slowly eradicable. All that can be said of the Liberian Government on this score is that they have shown no peculiar anxiety to hasten its end. Then there is the even more horrible spstem of slave exportation to Fernando Po, a system which, as the report declares, involves most of the features of the slave trade. The labour is obtained by "recruiters," slave raiders, in fact, who terrorise the chiefs, flog men, women and children into submission (sometimes into the grave) and carry off their victims to work from which they may never return and for which they are paid a ludicrous pittance, if indeed they are fortunate enough to be paid at all. The Liberians do not export slaves without inducement, and in this case the inducement apparently comes from Spaniards at Fernando Po.

FORCED LABOUR.

Forced labour, which supplies the most horrible chapter of the Report, may mean many things. Wherever it is permitted for private purposes it amounts, as Lord Cromer insited, to slavery. It flourishes throughout Africa, sometimes even in disguised forms in British territory. In Liberia, we are told, it may involve a free supply of women for the use of black conscripts; it is recruited by soldiers, who at times show their dislike of any resistance to forcible capture by hanging up those who resist and lighting fires beneath them. But we know about the horrors. The question is, who profits by this terrible conscription? First, the Spaniards at Fernando Po. Secondly, the Liberian Government, which uses slaves from the interior for porterage, for road construction, the building of barracks and compounds, and which is paid by the private owners and lease-holders of plantations for a regular supply of labour. Thirdly, the planters themselves. And here we come to one of the crucial points in the report. Liberia is nominally a free republic. But it has always stood in a close relation to the United States, and the Firestone Plantations Company is incomparably the most influential employer of labour in the country. As a declaration of the company put it, "Liberians consider themselves more or less a protectorate of America, and want American capital to develop the country." It is as a result of their efforts that business in Liberia, once a remote and poverty-stricken country, is now pronounced to be "humming", and it is American capital which has made Monrovia a town of motors, electric light and hot baths. The Firestone rubber company has negotiated a series of treaties and concessions with the Liberian Government, and a principal clause in these complicated agreements has naturally been one in which the Liberian Government has promised to supply native labour. The Firestone Company has pronounced itself strongly in favour of a free and contented labour force, and the League of Nations inquiry is of the opinion that there is "no evidence that the company forcibly impresses labour or consciously employs labour which has been forcibly impressed." But they make no pretence that the labour the company uses is not forcibly impressed, and they point out that their agreement with the Liberian Government includes a clause in which the company offered that whenever the Government secured labour for it at its own request the company would pay one cent. to the Government, one-half cent. to the paramount chief, and one-half cent to the chief for each day's work performed by each of the men so supplied." The company may not have thought it worth while to become "conscious" whether or not this labour was freely recruited. Perhaps their attitude has not differed materially from that of the Spanish official at Fernando Po who replied to an inquiry whether he knew about or was responsible for the conditions under which boys were recruited, "Surely not! I attend to bills of health and other matters. I represent Spain. Since last year or the year before there has been a new contract with Spain. I think it is for 3,000 labourers, but I am not an official of the Liberian Government. All I care about is the 3,000 labourers."

NOT AN ISOLATED CASE.

The report suggests a number of remedies—all excellent in their way. They will be considered by the Council of the League. The Council will have to consider the far-reaching implication of the recommendation to replace senior Liberian District Commissioners by white officials—a recommendation which would clearly involves the end of Liberia as an independent State. But the greatest danger is that the question of Liberian slavery may be regarded as an isolated question of negroes enslaving negroes. It is nothing of the sort. Slavery still exists in Africa under white rule, and the story of the League's attempts to make effective conventions upon slavery and forced labour suggests that if the League is to do anything worth doing in this matter, it must not be content with coercing the Liberian Government, which has shown the greatest docility under its castigation, but must deal with those white nations which have so far resisted any interference with their sovereign right to impress native labour. This means not only pushing on with the Slave Convention of 1926, not yet generally ratified, and the Forced Labour Convention, held up by the opposition of several countries of which Portugal was the chief. It means, above all, the establishment of a Permanent Slavery Commission, with the right, in Lord Cecil's words, "to make investigations in a specific country, with the agreement of that country," on the occasion of any allegation of the existence of slavery in that country. That was the British G[illegible]'s suggestion in 1926; i[illegible] next week's Council. The United States Government, which has already spoken its mind so forcibly, would presumably be an unwilling partner to the proposal. Unless such a Commission is established with a right to watch over the sources of demand as well as those of supply of labour, League action will be ineffective and the nations of Europe will incur the reproach that they have used the revelations of slavery in Liberia as an excuse for destroying its independence, not for destroying slavery, where they themselves profit by it. (The "New Statesman.")



RUGGED peaks and green velvety valleys. Here and there a tiny farm. Happy farmer folk with rosy cheeks ... the quiet tinkle of cow bells in the pastures where herds feed deep in luscious grass.

Here you get milk at its best. The milk for babies; for children; for grown-ups. Rich in vitamins, with nourishment in every drop. Real creamy Milk ..... "Milkmaid" Sweetened Condensed Milk.

USE ONLY
MILKMAID
SWEETENED CONDENSED
MILK
(Prepared in Switzerland.) Untouched by hand.

CONDENSED MILK
MILKMAID BRAND
PURE
MILK
Trade Mark
CONDENSED MILK
MILKMAID BRAND

PRIMCO
PERFUMED CONCRETE BRILLANTINE
"PRIMCO"
CONCRETE BRILLANTINE
For
GROWING BEAUTIFYING AND SOFTENING THE HAIR
Price Ans. -/8/- Per Bot. Rs. 4/8/- Per Doz.
V. P. Charge Extra.
Available in different Scents such as:—Rose, Jasmin, Lily, Amber, Lavender, Violet, Sandalwood, Chypre.
Local Stockists:—
R. ISHWARDAS & Co.,
Chemists & Druggists,
Princess St., Bombay 2.
THE PRINCE MFG. CO.
Princess Street, Bombay, 2.

RATIONAL ASTHMA-CURE
Mrs. HUMABAI NAIK, 22-12-30—I suffered from As for 12 years. Tried many r dies to no avail Dr. Kusum special Treatment (and Brea Well Methods) completely c me in 3 weeks.
Dr. KUSUMGAR (Electric nic).
221, Kalbadevi, Rd., Bombay

GREIF PRODUCTS (India) Agency
24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay and Poona
are the largest Stockists of
Self-Rising Flat and Automatic and handfeed Rotary Duplicators, Stencil Papers for Gestetner and other Rotary Duplicators, Ink-Cubes, Absorbant Papers (Deshi), Ribbons, Carbon Papers for Typewriter, Pen and Pencil used.
NEW STANDARD MERCEDES TYPEWRITERS in foolscap, Brief & Policy Sizes.
Prices most moderate, quality guaranteed.
Apply for our Pricelist & Leaflets.

MIND YOUR Eye
Try Nature's own remedy S er's Regd. Lo Brand LOT HONEY, for eye troubles e Cataract, etc. S Sure, World-w Reputed and Te ed. BEWAR CHEAP IMI TION. Insist SELLER'S the only Time-T Brand. Don't be misled by 'J As Good.' Of all Chemists, D criptive Literature Free.
Obtainable at all Chemis THOMPSON & TAYLOR, LT Bombay.

For Agency of
INDIAN Manufactured BUTTONS of real horn and mother Pearl Apply to—
ORIENTAL IMPORT & EXPORT LTD.
13, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

BIRTH CONTROL
A booklet of 18 illustrations containing 40 pages of up-to-date birth control methods, hygienic rubber goods and contraceptive medicines may be had with an anna stamp to MITRA & CO., 4-2, Gopal Biswas Lane, Shambazar, CALCUTTA.

Art is Admired everywhere
Araujo Fernandez & Co.,
MERCHANT TAILORS
(Princess Street, Bombay.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

LOKMANYA SEVA SANGH PARLE

Mr. M. C. Chagla will speak on the Premier's Pronouncement in the Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle at 9 p.m. to-day (Saturday.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O. S. K. "Steamer "Shanghai Maru" left Nagasaki for Bombay on February 9 and is due to arrive on March 3 via usual ports.

THE OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

The Third Annual Meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at the A. M. C. Free Ophthalmic Hospital Building at 5-30 p.m. when papers on Trachoma and my Ideal Cataract Operation will be read by Drs. D. D. Sathaye and Jadhavji Hansraj respectively also interesting cases will be shown with a Slit-Lamp Demonstration by Dr. G. T. Mody. The Dinner of the Society will take place at Brandon's at 8-30 p.m. Subscription Rs. 4 inclusive.

LAD MANDAL'S MEMORIAL MEETING

Under the auspices of the Lad Mandal, a memorial meeting will be held to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m. (B.T.) at the Lad Wadi to observe the "Tenth Shradha Day" of the Late Pandit Motilal. A programme of spinning competition is arranged.

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association Mr. R. C. Suntook will read a paper on Present World Economic Crisis, to-day (Saturday), at 5 p.m. Mr. S. D. Shroff will preside.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT POSTPONED

date of the Variety En-
ment in aid of Chirner
e Fund and Swadeshi
ttee has been changed
e 15th to the 22nd inst.

ESSAGE OF MAHA SHIVA RATRI

public lecture on this sub-
l be delivered to-morrow,
), evening, at 6 o'clock
Hall of The United Lodge
eosophists, 51, Esplanade

PUBLIC LECTURE

the auspices of the
ra Free Night School, Dr.
hitnis will deliver a pub-
re on "Modern Religious
nts in India" to-day
ay) at 6-30 p.m. at the
Hall.

SI FEDERAL COUNCIL

meeting of the Executive
ittee of the Parsi Federal
l will be held at 5 p.m.
(Saturday) to discuss
education, charity, un-
ment etc., at Ratan Tata
rial Institute:

POSTAL NOTICES

rscribed Mails for Straits
and Japan per s.s. "Mir-
" will be closed at the Ge-
Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on
ay the 14th instant.
s from Australia via Dha-
di for Bombay are due
on Sunday the 15th inst.

ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY
At
Victoria Terminus
Of
ALL WOOL
SERGES AND SUITINGS
MERINO SHAWLS
LOHIS, RUMALS
and BLANKETS.

ALL WOOL
HOSIERY YARNS
For
MACHINE KNITTING
And
BERLIN WOOL
For
HAND KNITTING

For all your requirements
lease write to or call at,
The Raymond Woollen Mills, Ltd.
Agents:—
Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd.,
BALLARD ESTATE,
BOMBAY.

YOUNG WORKERS' LEAGUE

—:o:—

Condemns R. T. C. Proposals

A huge meeting of the workers was held yesterday at Lalbaugh under the auspices of the Young Workers' League to condemn the R. T. C. proposals. After a brief introductory speech by comrade V. Khale, Mr. R. M. Jambhekar condemned the R.T.C. Proposals stating that their acceptance would mean nothing short of a consolidation of British Imperialism in India and therefore a betrayal of the struggle of the Indian masses for complete independence. The meeting ended after the singing of the "International."

PANDURANGA-ASHRAM MEMORIAL.

A meeting of the subscribers to Shri Pandurang-ashram Memorial Fund will be held on Sunday at 4 p.m. in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Gamdevi, to consider the question of remitting the amount of the Fund to the Mutt at Shirali. All subscribers to the Fund are requested to attend.

BOMBAY MEDICO'S SORROW.

A meeting of the Medical Profession of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union to-day (Saturday) at 7-0 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge, to express sorrow at the death of Pandit Motilal Nehru.

The meeting is open to the students of the Medical Colleges.

MADHAV BAGH SWADESHI BAZAAR

—:o:—

Daily open at 3-30 to 10 p.m. (S.T.)

Pandit Motilal Nehru's moving statue is worth a visit.

Master Vasant's musical programme to-day (Saturday), from 6-30 to 8 p.m. and 8-15 to 10 p.m.

Don't fail to pay a visit.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We have received a sample bottle of "Maneck tooth powder" manufactured by Parful Pharmacy (Girgaum Back Road, Bombay). We have received from Bombay Berlin Trading Buro (Baria Building, Bombay, 3) sample tablets of "Dibil," a German preparation to cure mental weaknesses, etc.

MOTILAL DAY.

Under the auspices of the School Students' General Union "Vanar Sena" etc., Motilal Day will be observed on Sunday. All students are requested to attend.

ADEN'S TRIBUTE TO DEPARTED LEADERS.

—:o:—

A mass meeting of the Indian Citizens of Aden was held on February 7 at Parsee Garden under the presidentship of Sir Hormasji Cowasji Dinshaw, to express their feelings of grief for the sad deaths of Pandit Motilal Nehru, Maulana Mohamed Ali and Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhai. This was for the first time in the history of Aden that Indians of all castes and creeds unitedly took part to pray for the eternal peace to the souls of their revered departed leaders.

CAPITOL:—Norma Shearer, Basil Rathbone, and Gerald Barraud in "THE LAST OF MRS. CHEYNEY"—all--talking drama 11 parts from the great stage "Hit". Also Metrotone News and Movietone Act. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinees at 4 p.m. on Sat., Sunday, and Friday.

RIALTO TALKIES:—Third week—Krishnatone Indian Talkies. A full length variety programme with additions. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinees at 4 p.m. on Sat., Sun., and Friday.

MALAYALEE SATYAGRAHIS JAILED

—:o:—

For the last five or six days, the Malayalee Satyagrahi volunteers have been carrying on vigorous picketing of country liqor shops at Girgaum. On the 11th instant two of them were arrested while peacefully picketing the tavern near the Portuguese Church and were placed before the 4th Presidency Magistrate Mr. I. N. Mehta who found them both guilty on a charge of assisting an unlawful assembly. Both were sentenced to undergo 4 months' R. I. each.

The names of the two volunteers are 1. Subramaniam, aged 14. 2. Rama Paniker both of whom had undergone a similar term of imprisonment; the former for picketing the firm of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw Co., and the latter for breaking the Salt Law.

CARRYING CONGRESS GOVT. IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

Prosecution Charge Against Akhil Swadeshi Sabha

MAGISTRATE NARRATES DIFFICULTY, IN GETTING BRITISH GOODS

The trial of the president and other members of the Akhil Bharat Swadeshi Sabha opened before 3rd Presidency Magistrate. They were arrested on the 18th of January last at the premises of the Sabha on Kalbadevi Road. They are charged under Section 17 (1) and (2) Cr. L. A. Act. The names of the accused are:—

1. Sjt. Jinabhai Joshi, President;
2. Sjt. N. J. Dastur, Secretary;
3. Sjt. Ishwarbhai Karsondas, a prominent worker;
4. Sjt. Lalji Goculdas, a 'staunch Satyagrahi';
5. Sjt. Subrao Keni, Jt. Secretary;
6. Sjt. Vasanji Hirji, another worker.

PROSECUTION CASE.

Mr. Spencer appearing for the prosecution said that the Akhil Bharat Swadeshi Sabha was only a blind to cover the operations of the Boycott Committee of the B. P. C. C. that was declared an unlawful association by the government in October last. Members of the original Boycott Committee and others of the "Ironsides"—batch of volunteers trained by the Congress—were members of the A. B. S. S. "And" said the prosecutor "The Sabha had been doing what the original Boycott Committee would have done if it had been allowed to function by the Government.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS "STEEL FRAME."

Continuing the prosecutor said that the case was really an offshoot of another case decided by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in which 25 Congress leaders and men who were arrested on the 25th of December last were convicted. He then told of the simultaneous raid at nine places on the Christmas day and the seizure of hundreds of documents to which revealed the scheme a 'parallel Government' run by the Congress. It was also revealed that 12 members of that group belonged to the so-called 'steel-frame' evolved by the Congress which was to carry on the Congress government and which corresponded to the present Secretariat.

"CARRYING ON CONGRESS GOVERNMENT."

Proceeding Mr. Spencer said that their headquarters was at "Krishna Bhuvan" near the upper gate of the Government House. Meetings used to be held there and at other places. Salt Satyagraha was carried on till the monsoon when the Boycott Campaign was inaugurated and the picketing of foreign and liquor shops was intensified. The Picketing Ordinance was promulgated at the activities of the the Congress continued. A "Congress Bulletin" was published which was banned by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Still the "Bulletin" continued to appear being printed secretly and still does so. And in August last a "Boycott Supplement" of the "Congress Bulletin" was started to help the Boycott activities. This was issued every Sunday. The Boycott Committee of the Congress demanded pledges and undertakings from merchants and dealers. It imposed bans on mills etc. Later all the various committees were disolved except the "War Council" with a president a vice-president, two secretaries and a "Bulletin" Editor.

Continuing the prosecutor narrated how with the declaration as illegal by the Government the Congress activities could not be carried on as before in the open so on November 2 the Akhil Bharat Swadeshi Sabha was inaugurated with Mr. Mulraj Karsondas as president. The police though they had their suspicions got proofs only after the raids on the 25th of December. 1st when Mulraj Karsondas was arrested on the day he nominated, the first accused Jenabhai Joshi to succeed him as president. This letter was recovered from his person. Mulraj had appointed his nephew one Mr. Naval Jairajani as the Secretary who chose to be out of Bombay during the arrest of the leaders. In a letter, recovered the same Jairajani asks whether he did not do a "wise thing." Jairajani asks if he had not a wise thing in staying out of Bombay?" On the day of the arrest of the accused Jan. last at the premises of the Sabha when they were deliberating with some paint and varnish merchants, The Sabha and the "War Council" had interrelations was evidenced by the seizure of some correspondence. Some bills were paid by Mr. K. M. Munshi on the Sabha's behalf.

C. I. D. OFFICER IN WITNESS-BOX.

Mr. M. N. Desai, Inspector, C. I. D. then gave evidence. He said that he was the officer detailed to watch the Congress activities. After giving a 'resume' of the Boycott movement that has been carried by the B. P. C. C. before and even after its being declared unlawful by the Government. the Officer told the Court how the present Sabha came to be formed. A meeting was held on the 2nd November 1930 when the Akhil Bharat Swadeshi Sabha was inaugurated.

Continuing, the witness narrated the arrests of the accused on the 18th January when they were about to deliberate with some paint and varnish merchants. All the members present were searched. The merchants were allowed to go away after the circular letter addressed to them by the Sabha had been seized.

Then witness put in as an exhibit the "Panch-nama' and detailed the find on each person of the accused.

On the person of Joshi was found his appointment as President and Gunvantrai Kapadia as Vice-President—written by Mulraj Kursondas on the 25th December.

Then witness filed the numerous documents that were found on the person of the second accused, Mr. Dastur, who was, witness declared the 'de facto' Secretary. Several drafts containing figures of imports of goods into India were found on him. There had appeared in the Boycott Supplement of the "Congress Bulletin" and the Officer produced the relative "Bulletins."

There was a letter dated 15-1-31 from one Natvar Desai of Ahmedabad to Jairajani asking him to make arrangements to stop the import of Dunlop goods into Ahmedabad from Bombay.

At this the Magistrate remarked: "Then it would have affected them (Dunlop). They must have been put to some loss?"

Prosecutor: "Probably so, Sir.".

BOYCOTT HAVING ITS EFFECT.

Magistrate: "Yes. This boycott movement is having its effects," and he recounted an experience of his. It seems that once when a friend of his went to a Motor goods dealers, they were informed that no British goods were available there. On another occasion when His Worship's friend wanted some goods of a particular make he could not get it as it was of British make. The Magistrate said that he was given to understand by a firm that 118 firms have signed a pledge not to deal in British goods. "Yes, it is having its effects," he concluded.

Then the Police Prosecutor, Mr. Spencer, gave his experience in trying to buy an article of British make. It seems when his friend wanted some quinine (Burrows) he was told that it was not available and he could not get and had to be "satisfied" with some German make!

Continuing, witness then produced more documents seized on the person of the 2nd accused. They all referred to the Boycott activities, chemicals, dye-stuffs, drafts of articles, etc.

At this stage the Court rose for the day and the case was postponed to Monday, the 16th Feb.

ANOTHER BULLETIN SELLER OF DADAR JAILED

—:o:—

On Thursday the 12 inst. Sjt. Balau Govind, a college student was arrested at Dadar while selling copies of "Congress Bulletin". He was placed yesterday in the court of Mr. Jungalwalla, Dadar and sentenced to four months' R. I.

His father is a medical practitioner at Dadar.

BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL FAIR.

—:o:—

The Brussels 12th Official International Trade Fair will be held in the Palaces and Gardens of the Cinquantenaire Brussels, Belgium, from the 8th to the 22nd April, 1931.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331 Ismail Building, 2nd floor Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

MARCH

New York, Feb. 13.

Previous Closing Rate	10.89
To-day's Opening Rate	10.86
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	10.90
Difference plus	plus .01

Broach Expectation A.M. Rs. 267

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

—:o:—

MARCH.

Liverpool, Feb. 13.

Previous Closing Rate	5.74
To-day's Opening Rate	5.71
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	5.82
Difference	plus .08

STOP PRESS.

I. L. P. OFFENSIVE AGAINST SNOWDEN.

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Labour perturbation at Mr. Snowden's speech was deflected at a meeting of the Independent Labour Party's Parliamentary group in the House of Commons, yesterday evening, when opinion was expressed that the Chancellor's financial policy was irreconcilable with the aims of I. L. P. and it was decided to take steps to direct the attention of Socialists all over the country to the implications and dangers of Md. Snowden's speech.

OLD WOMAN IN FRIGHT.

The Chancellor's attitude was bitterly attacked in the Commons, yesterday eening by Sir Oswald Mosley, who said that Mr. Snowden's idea of "putting the Nation to bed on starvation diet was a policy of old woman in fright".

Another Labour opponent of Mr. Snowden, W. J. Brown, M.P. Secretary of Civil Sedvice Clerical Association which is indignant at Government's decision to allow reduction of Civil Service bonus, has been expelled from the Trade Union group of membres of the House of Commons for attacking Government.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA POLICE CHIEF ACCUSED OF "DASTARDLY MURDER".

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

After interpellations the Bengal Council took up the discussion today of the adjournment motion citicising the "high-handedness of the police in having made lathi charges and assaults upon the peaceful and unarmed procession headed by Mr. Bubash Bose, Mayor of Calcutta at the Maidan on January 26th".

The House was crowded and visitors' galleries were full. The Governor and Sir Charles Tegart watched the proceedings from the Governor's seat in the gallery.

LATHI RAJ.

Moving the adjournment motion Moulvi Jallaludin Hashemy said that in connection with the various lathi charges that had been made, he would not hold any high official responsible, for he knew that the Bengal Government had already ceased to function and the Government prevailing was the Government of Sir Charles Tegart. It was police Rap and lathi raj. Outrages of Police, he continued, had led Bengalis, temporarily, to become violent and the responsibility for this was with the police. He would go further and say that he would hold Sir Charles Tegart directly or indirectly responsible for dastardly murder of innocent men like F. J. Lowman, N. S. Simpson and others and knowing the mentality of the Bengali, he added the police excesses were responsible for all these regrettable incidents.

LIKE MAD DOGS.

Desribing the lathi charge, he said that the police, like so many mad dogs, fell on Sjt. Subhash Bose and charged him while he was leading the procession. The speaker remarked that the whole thing was calculated and designed and done only to make a trial of strength with crowd.

The story of brickbats being thrown, he said, was not true for if there was any such motive behind, the crowd could have made a repetition of the occurrences of Peshawar and Sholapur in Calcutta.

RESIGNED TO TERRORISE.

Proceeding,

He wanted to know why Sir Charles Tegarat adopted the attitude contrary to what was taken in other parts of India, where the Independence Day celebrations passed off smoothly.

REJECT THE OFFER.

He believed it was designed to terrorise people, as was being done by Sir Charles Tegart, whom the Bengal Government had given a free hand. In face of all these, declarations were mere fine phrases and jugglery of words. If he had any power to shape Bengal politics, he would ask everyone to reject the offer

MODERATE ON HIS LEGS.

Supporting the motion Mr. S. M. Bose said that the police should not have assaulted Mr. Subhas Bose and his companions. While admitting that they were engaged in breaking the law, he said that clear, remedy would have been for the Police not to assault, but to arrest them at the earliest possible opportunity. He realised the difficult position the Police were generally put to, but remarked that the action of the latter was unjustified. He appealed to his countrymen not to allow these incidents to be made too much of, to the exclusion of all thought for the progress of the country.

Remarking that the assault on the occasion was unjustified and inhuman, Mr. N. K. Basu reminded the Government that the "Mills of God Grind Slowly, though they grind exceedingly small." The brickbats thrown were non-violent brickbats, he added. A. P. Special.

It's the contents you pay for!

While a good clean, suitable and safe tin is necessary for packing butter in this climate, it's the contents that really matter. When you buy a tin of Polson's Pasteurised Butter, you pay for the butter inside — the tin is only a temporary container. Open Polson's tins with an ordinary tin-opener, turn out the rich golden butter into a glass dish and keep on ice.

Then you have a thoroughly pure, thoroughly dependable food — nothing but pasteurised cream full of goodness and nourishment. Polson's is packed for safety in the best containers made — but it's the butter inside that matters!

POLSON'S
PASTEURISED
BUTTER
In the Protective Lacquered Tins.
B.C. B-10.

AJANTA CAVES
SPEND A PLEASANT AND UNIQUE WEEK-END.
SPECIAL TRAIN
DUE
To Leave V. T. on 28-2-31.
To Return V. T. on 2-3-31.
1st Class Rs. 60/-
2nd „ „ 40/-
PER PASSENGER
Includes Reserved Rail accommodation First Class Catering, Conveyances, etc
Booking restricted to 75 persons only.
Particulars sharp from :—
JEENA & CO.
TRAVEL DEPARTMENT,
Gresham Bldg., 45, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

PERFECT
SAFETY RAZOR BLADE
PATENT PENDING
PERFECT
10
SAFETY
RAZOR BLADES
MADE IN GERMANY
ALUMINIUM CASE

Lasts longer and yields many more pleasant creamy shaves.

Obtainable from all shops AKBARALI & CO., Bazargate Street, PERRY & CO., Grant Road.
Agents:—SAHRA BLADE DEPOT.
Post Box No. 154, Bombay

FAKIRI MAGIC CURE.
An infallible cure for defective eyes. Thousands of blinds restored to sight by NETRA SANJIVAN ANJAN. Price Rs. 2-3 per bottle. Postage free. Trial solicited.
NETRA-SANJIVAN OFFICE
(K) Pinjrapole, Bombay 4.

COLLEEN MOORE
AND
MICKEY MOUSE
AT
PATHE

The VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
100% Indian Office
FOR
Fire, Motor, Marine Insurance.
Apply to—
J. C. SETALVAD & CO.,
MANAGING AGENTS
Fort, BOMBAY.

The Industrial & Prudential
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, Jehangir Wadia Building, Fort, BOMBAY.
PURELY A SWADESHI
CONCERN
Capital (Paid up) ..Rs. 2,18,700
Uncalled Capital ..Rs. 16,03,800
Life Assurance Fund Rs. 20 30 000
Reserve Fund ..Rs. 1,06,619
Permanent Disability benefits free
K. C. DESAI, B.A., LL.B.
Manager.

PICTOSCOPE
The LIGHTNING
AUTOMATIC
CAMERA
TAKES OUT
8 PHOTOS in POSITIONS
FOR Rs. 1/- ONLY
LASTING and BEAUTIFUL Portraits
with Artistic Light Effects.
Call at once to—
PICTOSCOPE STUDIO.
Next to Empire Theatre | BORI BUNDER, Open from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

SUPERIOR
INDIAN MILL-MADE
BLEACHED TUSSORE (Coating)
OF
INDIAN MILL-MADE YARN
Nos. 5005 and 6006 ASTRICH BRAND
Obtainable from:
KESHAVJEE RAMJEE LUCKMIDAS,
Krishna Chowk, Mooljee Jetha Market, Bombay 2
and LEADING STORES.

INDUSTRIAL CAREERS.
Why F.A. or B.A. Just see if you can become an Engineer a Sculpturist an Artist, a Motor Mechanic, an Electrical man and Industrialist by studying MOHAN'S "GUIDE TO INDIAN STUDIES" 1930 Edition. 330 Pages. Rs. 3/6 per V. P. P. RAM LAL SURI, STUDENTS OWN AGENCY, LAHORE.
7

MARBLE and TILES
Available In
SEVERAL DESIGNS
with
RAVAL & Co.,
13. Bank Street,
Fort, Bombay.

COLLEEN MOORE
AND
MICKEY MOUSE
AT
PATHE

THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1931.

AUTONOMY OR AUTOCRACY ?

—:o:—

With the return of the Indian delegates to the Round Table Conference fuller particulars are available of the so-called reservations, safeguards and guarantees against the supposed transfer of Finance to a Minister responsible to the Central Legislature. Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) a delegate to the Conference, has issued a statement to the press attempting to make out that the safeguards, correctly understood, are not a serious detraction from the financial autonomy given to India and that they are expected to be used by the Viceroy only on exceptional occasions. But Sir Cowasji's own understanding of the safeguards is based more upon Lord Reading's interpretation thereof than upon the natural interpretation the language of the resolutions of the Conference can bear. It is quite natural for Lord Reading to reiterate his point that the safeguards are slight and to be used on extremely rare occasions. That is the only way in which he can beguile the Indian delegates. But once a law is laid down giving wide discretionary powers to the Viceroy, a non-Indian Viceroy, not responsible to the Indian people and only a temporary sojourner in India, can be expected to use or misuse those powers in much the same way in which the present Viceroy has scandalously misused his Ordinance making powers or the Provincial Governments have misused the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the originally innocent Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The most urgent demand now is for safeguards against the Viceroy's despotism in the future. Mr. Benn has already stated in the House of Commons that if the future Government of India attempted to restore the 16d. ratio, "paragraphs eighteen and twenty in the Federal Structure Committee's report" would frustrate the attempt. He chose to be circumlocutous perhaps because he blushed to say directly that the British Viceroy would frustrate the attempt in the interests of the British.

A statement of a different kind has been submitted to the Congress Working Committee by Prof. P. A. Wadia and Mr. V. K. R. Rao of the Wilson College on the economic implications of the R. T. C. proposals. Prof. Wadia and his colleague who are in no sense extremists and who are accustomed to study things dispassionately, subject the economic proposals of the R. T. C. to a searching criticism and prove the hollowness of the financial autonomy supposed to be given to India. Speaking of the reservations, they say: "Any reservation of the heads of Defence, Debt and the Services will result in excluding from Indian control (including the provincial and central legislatures) not less than 54 per cent of the total net Indian revenues. A reservation of these heads will remove from popular control the heads of expenditure most amenable to retrenchment and will make it impossible for Indian Ministers of the future to expand the nation-building departments. The financial reservations then will convert responsible Cabinet Government into a mockery."

A more searching examination of the economic reactions of the R. T. C. proposals is attempted by one of the ablest economists of India, Mr. K. T. Shah, in a Note prepared for and submitted to the India Merchants' Chamber. We shall review this note at some length on another occasion. For the present we would only say that it is the most incisive criticism so far attempted of the economic implications of the R. T. C. scheme. On the general effect of the safeguards and guarantees, demanded by the British and lightheartedly conceded by the Indian "delegates", Mr. Shah says: "If those reservations and safeguards are insisted upon to the full extent of the letter, thereof, the actual working of the future Dominion Government of India may in practice result in much less effective power being left to that body and consequently to the people of India than is the case even under the present non-responsible and subordinate Government of India. A change in the constitution of India under the pretext of making the Central Executive responsible to the people of India should not be such that in practice the Government of India would be freed from such responsibility as it to-day has to submit to the British Parliament and would have little or no effective responsibility in its practical working to the representatives of the people of India." It may well be feared that under the pretext of financial autonomy being transferred to the people of India autocracy is to be transferred from the Secretary of State to the Viceroy. That is why we say that safeguards are most needed against the Viceregal autocracy.

REPRESSION IN BURMA

—:o:—

Beyond stultifying himself the President of the Legislative Assembly did not do much harm by throwing in his lot with the Government in connection with the debate on Burma. His vote would have carried the adjournment motion through, but it would have left Sir George Rainy and his colleagues exactly where they are. It would have merely emphasised the amazing preposterousness of Government pretentions a little more. It was most solemnly urged that the Council of the All Burmese Associations deserved to be declared illegal because some of its members were alleged to be connected with terrorist activities. "The issue", said Sir George Rainy, "was simple that a *prima facie* case had been established when the members of the Association, which had been declared unlawful had been found to be promoting rebellion". Complacently to take for granted the sense in declaring an association illegal is an instance of Government's "intelligence" that Sir James Crerar, who claimed it, and his henchmen are alone capable of appreciating.

Perhaps our "intelligent" masters do not realise that there is some difference between institutional and individual crimes. would they forcibly close down some association in England and all its branches as an association promoting drunkenness because some of its members are found driving their cars under the influence of alcohol? It has perhaps never occurred to them that if, for instance, Sjts. Mitter, Bhore and Fazli Husain were found to be encouraging congressmen to defy the law, the discovery could not be made a ground for declaring the Government of India an unlawful association. The fact of the matter is that Burman opposition to separation is as distasteful to the bureaucracy as the Indian demand for freedom. The general council of the Burmese Association is to the Burmese bureaucrat what the Congress is to his Indian brother. All this was made amply clear in the Assembly by the Burman and other non-official members. "Did he not send a telegram to the Governor of Burma congratulating him on separation? Do you understand the implications of that telegram?" This challenge of Mr. Ranga Iyer was very quietly swallowed by Sir George Rainy. For, Government were prepared to bear worse discomfitures cheerfully. They did it too. The bureaucracy will not consider any price too great for the separation of Burma. And, as U. Tun Aung said "This is a foretaste of what would be the fate of Burma if she is separated."

THE ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT

—:o:—

Stop The Drain

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—There has been an attempt made in a Bombay paper recently to justify the payment of foreign priests from Indian revenues.

The Bombay Civil List, Ecclesiastical Department, makes interesting reading.

19 priests of the English religion in the Bombay Presidency alone, draw total salary of Rs. 23,905 per censem, or an average of Rs. 1,258 each.

3 priests of the Scotch religion draw total salary of Rs. 4079 or an average of Rs. 1,359 each. Many of these English and Scotch priests have, we believe, residences provided by Government, and they all enjoy four free first class holiday passages to their native country and back both for themselves and each member of their families. (Lee concession).

How much benefit does the Hindu or Muslim or other non-Christian taxpayer derive from the payment in the Bombay Presidency alone of the sum of Rs. 3,35,800 per annum plus Lee concession money?

We leave out the Roman Catholic religion as the total payments made to this sect is under 1,000 p.m. and this is made up of many small doles.

Quite a number of these English and Scotch priests are shown in the Civil List as Chaplains of Military stations. Obviously they are intended for the use of British soldiers. If so why are they not paid out of the Army budget? And if it is necessary to have paid priests for the British soldiers it is just as necessary to have them for the Indian soldiers, of each sect. We should have many Hindu and Muslim Presidency and Garrison chaplains. We invite our legislators to ponder over this subject. The Civil List is a public document and the figures given can be verified.

In these days of financial stringency when essential national services like hospitals are having even honoraria paid to unsalaried patriotic workers cut off, on account of lack of funds, as appears from articles in the newspapers, it is gross extravagance to pay such handsome salaries to priests.

We Indians, Hindu, Muslim, Parsee, Jews support our own priests, and there is no reason why Christians here should not do the same.—Yours, etc.

ECONOMY.

R. T. CONFERENCE.

—:0:—

NOTE ON THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL PROPOSALS.

(By K. T. SHAH).

I*

[The following is the first instalment of a note prepared for and submitted to the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber].

The Round Table Conference has tentatively put forward certain proposals regarding the new Constitution of the Government of India, which have an economic and financial reaction that needs to be carefully examined. The nature of all the proposals made at the Conference has been deliberately left to be tentative and provisional, so that no party to the Conference may be said to be finally and irrevocably bound by the same. The reasons why the proposals have been put forward in this provisional manner need not be enquired into very searchingly; but one point was quite clear, even to the participants in the Conference, viz., that, inasmuch as the representatives of the most considerable section of Indian public opinion were not present at the Conference, the Conference proposals had necessarily to remain vague or indefinite. Under these circumstances, it is not too late to definitise these proposals from the Indian side,—from the side which has not participated at all in the Conference, and whose viewpoint, therefore, may now be put forward, both in the way of concretising these proposals, and putting forward such additions or modifications as may arise incidentally from such an examination.

THE OPPORTUNITY.

The opportunity must, therefore, be availed of by such organisations or sections of the Indian public opinion as may be concerned with these various proposals, to make more precise, definite, and clear the meaning and implications of the proposals put forward by the R. T. C. so as to bring them into line with the demands of the Indian people. It is with that object in view that this Note endeavours to review some of the most important proposals put forward at the R. T. C., bringing out their clear meaning and implications, and co-relating them to the Indian national demands. The actual words of the various proposals, or of the various Reports, are deliberately avoided in this Note: and the comments put forward in this Note are rather on the substance, or the sense, of those proposals than on the specific wording of the same, so that the meaning may be made more fully and freely apparent in the country by the actual wording of the Reports.

THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF RESPONSIBILITY.

(2) One radical change, in theory, which was put forward at the Conference, and which seemed to have been generally accepted by all concerned, was that the National Government of the country will, in future, be responsible to the representatives of the people of India, subject to such Reservations and Safeguards as may be agreed upon for a stated period. The Indian National Demand for full Dominion Status was never put forward expressly in those terms by any one at the Conference; and if the Conference may be said to have conceded or achieved that demand, it can be said to have done so only by the natural inference, or unavoidable implications, of such specific concessions as the one just noticed. Whether the inference thus drawn, or the implication thus indicated, would in reality be equal to such a demand, it is for the Indian public opinion in India to say.

A "CONCESSION."

(3) The acceptance of the principle of responsibility of the Central Federal Executive is, no doubt, a noteworthy and important change; when contrasted with the present wholly non-responsible Central Government of British India. The question of the distribution of powers between the Central Government and the several Provinces or States as at present, and the same in future, does not materially affect the theoretical side of this principle. The principle itself might not have been accepted quite as freely as it was, had the parties at the Conference been not all unanimous in principle on this point. While the British Indian Delegates held that a responsible Central Government was the least they could insist upon for meeting India's national demand, the Princes made it quite clear that they would only join in a federation whose Government was responsible to the people of all India. The British delegates had no option but to agree to this unanimous demand; and hence that concession.

LIMITATIONS ON RESPONSIBILITY.

(4) The responsibility, however, of the Central Federal Executive to the representatives of the people, when closely examined in relation to the Reservations made and the Safeguards with which that principle is indissolubly coupled, seems to be of little more than nominal or theoretical value. If those Reservations and Safeguards are insisted upon to the full extent of the letter thereof, the actual working of the future Dominion Government of India may in practice result in much less effective power being left to that body, and consequently to the people of India, than is the case even under the present non-responsible and subordinate Government of India. A change in the Constitution of India, under the pretext of making the Central Executive responsible to the people of India, should not be such that, in practice, the Government of India would be freed from such responsiblity as it today has to submit to, to the British Parliament, and would have little or no effective responsibility in its practical working to the representatives of the people of India.

REAL SIGNIFICANCE OF RESERVATIONS.

Such a consummation may quite likely come to pass thanks to the Reservations made and Guarantees or Safeguards demanded as an indispensable condition concomitant of the principle of Responsibility conceded. It is therefore necessary to understand fully the significance of those Reservations and Guarantees, to examine them in cor-relation with the Constitutional changes proposed and other administrative adjustments suggested, so as to realise fully, not merely their obvious meaning but the unseen implications of these proposals. The condition of affairs is such that, if these implications being understood, a restatement of these proposals is made, more clearly, unambiguously and definitely, as well as more in accordance with the true spirit of the Indian National demands, the proposals so restated may find much wider acceptance, both in India and in England than may be the case under their present ambiguous and misleading form. The Note, therefore, proceeds to examine the Reservations and Safeguards suggested at the Conference, mainly in their economic and financial aspects, and, only where inevitable, in their Constitutional aspect as well.

RESERVATIONS: NATURE AND SCOPE.

(5) The chief Reservations relate to the department of Defence, and of the Foreign and Political Affairs of the country. Exactly what is the nature of a Reservation; exactly what is really intended by each of these Reservations, is not clear in the actual statement relating to the same. The only point cleared up is that the Reservations, whatever they may mean, would be for a given period only, say of 10 years. Whether, however, the Reservation would mean the complete exclusion of the Indian Legislature from any concern with the departments thus reserved; or whether the Reservation will amount to the negation of effective power of control and of final authority over these reserved departments, especially on their technical side, to the responsible Ministers of the Indian people, remains to be cleared up. If the Reservations are proposed in the true spirit of the changes generally accepted; if they are to be consistent with the admission of the principle of responsibility of the Executive to the Legislature; and if in future the administration of the Reserved Departments is to be facilitated by the responsible Indian Ministers when the period of transition has expired, it is inevitable that the reservation should, in practice, mean no more than such a degree of non-responsible control as would preclude any danger to the efficiency and safety in the working of these departments on their tecsnical side.

ARGUMENT OF "UNFAMILIARITY."

The reason for their Reservation in this sense is understandable: the technical side of these departments is unfamiliar to the Indian people, at the present time,—of course for no fault of their own. And while they are acquiring familiarity with these, and the necessary minimum of technical knowledge or understanding of the problems connected with these departments, it may not be unreasonable to say that, during a fixed period of transition, these technical aspects of the questions may be excluded from the purview of the Ministers in charge of Government departments who may be made absolutely responsible to the representatives of the people in Legislature assembled.

(To Be Continued).

NOTES OF THE DAY

A Tip From India.

Apropos of Mr. Snowden's speech on the economic crisis in Great Britain, "it is suggested that a reduction of salaries will be imposed on the whole Civil Service". "It is reported further that the Cabinet members have agreed to a ten per cent. reduction in their salaries". All this confirms the opinion of the London Tube politician that "the country is going to dogs". The present salaries already reflect the poor income of the average Englishman. The Labour Government, therefore, is emphatically and ungratefully running Britain. This is not the way to govern. Look at India, for instance. Our average income is two annas. But it would be scandalous if we allowed the proportion between 2 annas and the money that we pay to our rulers—we mean our servants—from the Viceroy down to the Collector of a district, to be expressed in conveniently available arithmetical figures. We—at any rate our Government—know how literally priceless efficiency in administration is. We never even dream of jeopardising that efficiency. In this respect at least, if in nothing else, we are mathematically speaking, infinitely superior to every other country in the world, rich or very rich. Great Britain must learn this lesson from us. She can do so without prejudice to her prestige. For, it is she herself that has taught the lesson to India.

Assembly President's Vote.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah has blundered disappointingly in casting his vote against the adjournment motion of U. Tun Aung. The plea of 'status quo' that he urged is exactly the grou on which he ought to have vo against the Government. The m tion was a protest against a c tain action of Government t disturbed the 'status quo' of General Council of the Burm Association. The non-official c tention was that there was no w rant for the Government to do The tie in the division cle showed that Government had f to convince the House of justification for their interfere with the 'status quo'. The 'sta quo', so far as the Assembly— its President—is concerned, rel to the time before the Gene Council of the Burmese Asso tion was sought to be suppre The President will be well-advi not to use his vote in such a ne gent fashion. For aught knows, he may be called upon remove similar dead-locks in future. Even this Assembly ha not heard the last of repression—thanks to Government.

Down With Communal Electorates

The unanimous condemnation of separate electorates by about 300 Muslim students in Delhi at a recent inter-collegiate debate indicates the unmistakable nationalist trend of feeling in the younger generation of India. The same trend was noticeable when a few days ago the Bombay Catholics at a public meeting unanimously voted against separate electorates. Incidents like these show not merely the triumph of nationalism but also the triumph of sound common-sense. For separate electorates are a positive danger to minority communities, as the communities are thereby isolated and weakened and alienate the goodwill of the majority. Such electorates are a boon only to those who seek to divide Indians to gain their own ends. Nationalist Muslims will do well, in the interests of their community as well as their country, to carry on a persistent educative propaganda in favour of joint electorates.

Sir E. Hotson's Ambitions.

Speaking at the "Children's Aid Society", of which he is the Vice-President, Sir Ernest Hotson, Bombay's Home Member, "mentioned that he had two ambitions which he commended to public support. They were the establishment of a reformatory school for girls and of a home for defective children." His ambitions are, indeed, admirable. But infinitely better still is the thought that, since he is leaving India, he will not be able to realise them himself. Otherwise the "reformatory school" would be full of youthful Desh Sevikas and the "home" of the urchins who run about the streets flaunting the Congress colours on their heads and arms.

TOP HEAVY RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION

—:o:—

Workers Condemn Retrenchment

A BOMBAY MEETING

Under the auspices of the B.B. and C.I. Railway Employees' Union a crowded meeting of the B.B. and C.I. Railway Workers was held on Friday evening at Parel, under the presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, President of the Union, to protest against the move to cut the wages of Railway Workers and the present retrenchment policy of the Railway Administration. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in the course of his address criticised the policy of the Railway Board towards the low paid staff and said that there was no justification either for the cut in the wages or retrenchment of the workers.

TOP HEAVY ADMINISTRATION.

He referred to the top-heavy expenditure of the Railway Administrations. In his opinion the reduction and retrenchment should be at the top. He warned the Railway Board against such a hasty move and said the coming All-India Railwaymen's Federation should take up this matter seriously.

Messrs. Samson, Vasaikar, Pradhan D. N. Dalvi, Bhyaji Natu, Marcel and others addressed the meeting. The following are the resolutions were passed.

IGNORANT OF REAL CONDITIONS.

This public meeting of Railway Workers held under the auspices of the B.B. & C.I. Railwaymen Employees Union strongly condemns the resolution sent by Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon to the Legislative Assembly to the effect that wages of Railway Employees reduced by 12 per cent and the number of staff be also decreased.

the opinion of this meeting Resolution of Seth Haji Ab- Harroon is the outcome of lute ignorance of the service itions of down trodden and id lower staff who have been gly and incessantly agitating tter conditions of living.

s meeting views with great the move taken by the Rail- Board, particularly B.B. and Railway Administration in g into effect the policy of nchment in certain depart- s and urges the Agent B.B. C.I. Railway to find out bet- venues of meeting the deficit me other means but not by nching the low paid staff.

s meeting strongly recom- s to the Agent to give com- ry retirement to such of the who have put in service in Railway to extent of 30 years above so that younger genera- may not be thrown out of ployment.

LEASE MEERUT PRISONERS.

his meeting strongly urges the vernment of India to release onditionally all the Labour ders who are undergoing trial Meerut for the last two years— his meeting earnestly requests the B.B. and C.I. Railway Em- yees to participate in the Con- ence of B.B. and C.I. Railway- n at Ajmer on March, 14th and h, 1931 and make the first Con- ence a complete success there- strengthening the solidarity of kers of this Railway.

A. I. T. U. CONGRESS

—:o:—

The Propaganda Committee paring for the forthcoming sion of the All-India Trade nion Congress has postponed general meeting of the Re- tion Committee which was to held on Sunday. The ex- t day time and place for this ecting will be announced in due ne.

DOHAD RAILWAYMEN'S PROTEST.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)
DOHAD, Feb. 9.

With a view to make up the al- eged loss to the Company the B. and C.I. Railway authorities em to have decided to reduce e number of workmen from Loco ops. It is understood that out 150 workmen are to be serv- with notices on the 11th inst. onsequently the Railway Union ad decided to inaugurate a La- ur week during which several eetings had been arranged to arry on agitation.

B. & N. W. RAILWAYMEN SYMPATHISE WITH THEIR LEADER'S BEREAVEMENT.

—:o:—

GORAKHPUR, Feb. 10.

The following resolution was passed at the 10th meeting of the Executive Committee of the B. and N. W. Railwaymen's Association.

Unanimously resolved that this Committee learnt with profound sorrow the untimely and sudden death, at Baghdad, of Mr. Sree Dhar Tiwari, the only son of Rai Sahib Pandit Chandrika Prasad Tiwari, a great Railway Labour leaded and the President of the joint session of the 6th and 7th annual Conference of the Association and offered its heartiest condolence to Mrs. Sree Dhar, Rai Sahib and other members of his family in their bereavement.

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL AND HARTALS.

—:o:—

Will The Principal Rescind His Circular?

To: The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—You must have heard about all the incidents which occurred at the Elphinstone High School on Friday last.

A large number of students from the Fort area, who had taken a holiday, wanted the Elphinstone High School to be closed in honour of the late Pandit Motilalji. Evidently they had heard about and were excited by that notorious circular letter issued by the Principal, E. H. S. to the parents and guardians penalising the students for staying at homes on hartal days.

One person, who appeared to be some educational officer was present at the time and when he was mobbed by the rowdies, he threatened to call in the police. This excited the mob further and perhaps this was the reason why they returned with some "mawalis". This was the time when the students of the E. H. S. offered Satyagraha and saved the school authorities from an ugly situation.

In face of such rowdyism—when they wanted to call in the police, does the Principal expect the parents and guardians to send their sons and wards to his school? If anything untoward had happened who would have taken the responsibility? Is the Principal ready to give a guarantee that none of his boys would be injured in a melee like this? Will the Principal kindly rescind the circular and do justice to the students.—Yours etc.,

"A SPECTATOR."

To: The Editor of "The Chronicle"
II.

Sir,—May Invite your attention to a recently issued circular of the Principal of the Elphinstone High School. He gives a warning that if a pupil remains absent from the school on the day of a hartal, he would be compelled to strike off the name of such pupil from the roll. I strongly protest against such a fiat, and do hope that all the parents and guardians of the students who attend this school will do the same. I also trust that the attention of the Government would be immediately drawn to the issue of such a circular, and have it withdrawn.

On the hartal days, when pupils are compelled to attend the school who will take the responsibility for the personal safety of the boys right from their homes upto the school premises and back? Why should the boys be punshed, if to avoid any danger, the parents advise their children not to attend the school on a hartal day?

Is it not true that in a general melee, even the innocent passers-by have received injury on account of the lathi? What about the youngsters then?

The Elphinstone High School being very near the Maidan, where all sorts public functions take place, no parent would take the risk of sending his son to the school on a hartal day, if there is the least fear of any breach of peace. It would be simply wild to punish the boy for his absence on such a day under the above circumstances.

May I request the Minister of Education to look into this matter, and have the said circular withdrawn.—Yours etc.,

"A GUARDIAN."

Tomorrow's SUNDAY CHRONICLE Will Contain

1. SLAVERY FOR A FURTHER PERIOD OF TRANSITION, (By "a Congressman").
2. WAS JESUS CHRIST A TAMILIAN? —(By Ramaswamy Iyer, M. R. A. S.)
3. ADMINISTRATION OF PARSI CHARITIES—(Plea for Legislation)—By Our Special Correspondent.
4. SHOULD HUSBANDS AND WIVES HAVE FRIENDS OF OPPOSITE SEXES?—(A symposium of Views).
5. BRITISH EMPIRE DISINTEGRATING—(By an International Journalist).
6. NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IS NOT ILLEGAL—(By Sir John Fortesque).
7. BRITISH "BRUTALITY" IN INDIA—(By Mr. H. N. Brailsford.
8. PREMATURE BIRTHS NEED NOT MEAN PREMATURE DEATHS—(By Nurse Eleanor).

Besides, the issue will contain several pictures of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru and other interesting features and illustrations.

GENERAL AMNESTY AND IMMEDIATE CESSATION OF REPRESSION

(Continued from page 1.)

to discuss further terms, although he regrets the attitude taken up by the Government.

It is believed that after the Working Committee has finished its deliberations Sir Tej Bahadur, Mr. Sastri and Mr. Jayakar will leave for Delhi to discuss matters with the Viceroy and his Council. Sir Tej Bahadur is believed to be in contact both with the Secretary of State and Lord Irwin and has apprised them of his views regarding the present situation.

MAHATMA ARRIVES IN AHMEDABAD NEXT WEEK

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent).
AHMEDABAD, Feb. 13.

It is stated that Mahatma Gandhi will arrive here next week.

It is understood that he is to put up outside the city from where, after staying for two days, he is to start for Borsad.

FOLLOW UP THE RELEASE

Mrs. Subbarayan's Suggestion,

LONDON, Feb. 12.

With the departure to-day of Sir Akbar Hydari, Dr. Ambedkar and Mrs. Subbarayan nearly all the delegates to the Round Table Conference have now left.

Mrs. Subbarayan interviewed by "Reuter" before departure declared that the agreement reached at the Conference, though only the first step, was an encouragement for the future. Mrs. Subbarayan hoped that the release of the leaders would be followed by the release of all political prisoners, and that all sections in India would co-operate in carrying on the great work begun in London. She pointed out that she and Begum Shah Nawaz had watched especially all questions affecting the interests of women.—Reuter.

BRITISH DELEGATION TO INDIA

—:o:—

Arriving In March

LONDON, Feb. 11.

It is learnt that tentative arrangements are now complete for the despatch of a British delegation to India consisting of six members drawn from the twelve representatives who participated in the Round Table discussions. The delegation will sail in about the middle of March and will begin work in the second week of April after the arrival of Lord Willingdon. It is likely the delegates chosen will be Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Sir Issac Foot the Marquis of Lothian, Lord Peel and Sir Samuel Hoare. The questions to be discussed in India include the nature of the safeguards in the new constitution and Defence. Prominent Indian members who participated in the discussions of the Federal Structure and Defence Sub-Committees will probably be co-opted.—"Pioneer" Special Cable.

MOTILAL AND MAHOMED ALI

—:o:—

Bombay Presidency Association's Tribute

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association have passed the following resolutions on the deaths of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Maulana Mahomed Ali.

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association place on record the irreparable loss suffered by the Indian Nation by the sad death of Pandit Motilal Nehru. During a long and distinguished career, on the national platform, in the Congress as well as in the legislatures, Central and Provincial, Pandit Motilal served the Nation with great ability, persistence and clearness of vision.

The Council place on record their sense of deep sorrow on the sad and untimely death of Maulana Mahomed Ali. As a journalist of great repute, he served the cause of Indian nationalism with ability and erudition.

STUDENTS' TRIBUTE TO MOTILALJI

—:o:—

Appeal To Found Scholarship At Mangalore

(From A Correspondent.)
MANGALORE, Feb. 10.

Under the auspices of the "Students' Brotherhood", Mangalore, a public meeting was held at the National Girls' School to condole with the loss sustained by the nation at the sad demise of Pandit Motilal Nehru. The meeting was largely attended, all communities taking part in the proceedings and the procession that followed.

PICKETING IN MEMON MOHALLA

—:o:—

Three Women Arrested

COOLIES REFUSE TO HANDLE F. C, BALES

Three women picketers were arrested on Friday afternoon in Memon Mohalla while they were attempting to prevent a hand cart loaded with bales of foreign cloth from proceeding further.

The names of the arrested women are: (1) Srimati Dhangauri (2) Srimati Chanchalben and (3) Srimati Vidyanandi.

REFRESHING CONTRAST.

Picketing was resumed as usual in Memon Mohalla on Friday morning and in contrast with the previous two days there were no assaults on the volunteers in the earlier part of the day.

HAND CART HELD UP.

In the afternoon at about 3-0 p.m. a hand cart loaded with bales of foreign cloth was prevented by the women volunteers on duty For over 15 minutes the picketers did not allow the cart to proceed further and then the owner sought Police help.

On the arrival of the Police the women offered Satyagraha by prostrating themselves in front of the cart. They were however pushed aside and put under arrest by sergeants who are now on duty in that locality.

Frantic efforts were made by the foreign cloth dealers in the locality to pursuade the porters and cartmen who have refused to handle foreign cloth bales, to resume work. The conference of the merchants and cartmen held on Thursday evening was arranged, it now appears by the merchants with that purpose. As a result some of the cartmen resumed work on Friday afternoon but the majority of them still refuse to work.

Their demands are that they should not be asked to handle foreign cloth bales and they resent the attacks on peaceful pickets.

REMANDED TO POLICE CUSTODY

—:o:—

Charges Against Volunteers.

Charges of theft, house-beaking, riot, arson and mischief were preferred against five persons believed to be Congress volunteers when they were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Friday.

The names of the accused were: (1) Narayan Manian; (2) Gopal Krishna; (3) Manilal Chagganlal; (4) Hari Bhikoo and (5) Nala Narayan Sarsaya.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

Sergeant Quilter of the Princess Street police applied for a remand of the accused in police custody till February 27. He stated that at about 3-15 a.m. on Thursday information was received at the Princess Street Police Station "that some Congress Volunteers and others had forced open a godown at Vithaldas Road and burnt bales of foreign cloth in front of the godown."

When the police repaired to the scene, the crowds dispersed a case of foreign cloth and 2 bales which were on a stack of burning cloth were removed from the flames and the fire was put out with the help of the Fire Brigade.

THE COMPLAINANT.

Tulsidas Kanji owner of the godown was traced and his complaint was recorded.

The accused who were found near the place were then arrested as investigations in the case were incomplete the police applied for a remand.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded to police custody till February 27.

CONVICTED FOR RECEIVING BETTING SLIPS.

—:o:—

For receiving betting slips Maneckji Eramji Dubash, a Parsi was arrested on January 21 at Gowalia Tank. A bench of Honorary Magistrates at Girgaum Police Court convicted the accused on a charge of gambling and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Sentenced For Selling "Congress Bulletins"

—:o:—

Two persons arrested while selling copies of "Congress Bulletin" were charged under section 18 of Ordinance No. 10 (diseminating unauthorised newsheets) before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Friday.

Maruti Venkat Krishnaji refused to give an undertaking and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, Ismail Kassum tendered an apology and was bound over for good behaviour for four months for a sum of Rs. 20.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IN SIRSI TALUKA

—:o:—

Failure Of Moderate's Deputation

(From Our Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, Feb. 12.

The Rayats of Sirsi Taluka, even according to the latest Government Revision Settlement Report are most of them already head and shoulders in debt. Many of the areca gardens according to the same report, are lying waste and more are going to share the same fate. To complete the disaster, this year the price of garden produce has gone down by 30 per cent. that of the rice tract produce by 40 per cent. The Rayats are thus unable to pay even the cultivation expenses. In the case of a majority of them starvation looms large. One has only to observe to be convinced.

Petitions and deputations to Government proved of no avail, and thus the Rayats have been driven to direct action. They have been now organising themselves for peaceful resistance against this levy of land tax. This year the Khatedars and lease-holders (genidars) have made common cause and have resolved to offer a united and bold front.

MODERATES' DEPUTATION TO COLLECTOR.

A deputation of prominent landholders of Sirsi Taluka led by Sriyut Keshavain, the President of the Taluka Rayat Sangha who is also the President of the Sirsi Municipality, waited on the Collector of Kanara. The eminent deputationists had to wait outside the Collector's bungalow, where there was hardly any seating arrangement, for more than an hour before the busy Collector could find time to receive them; even when they were admitted, they had to stand all through the interview which must have put them in mind of their early school days.

The deputationists on behalf of the Taluka Rayats pleaded for suspension of this year's revenue as there was a heavy fall in the price of all commodities grown by the rayats. The Collector's straight reply was that the first instalment must be paid as any suspension now would mean but a fillip to the 'Congress revolutionary movement,' and that as regards the second instalment, he would consider the question at leisure. The deputationist had thus to return disappointed.

Arrests In Borsad Taluka

—:o:—

(From a Corespondent.)
BORSAD, Feb. 11.

At Borsad, 21 volunteers, including 4 women, were arrested for picketing liquor shop, selling the "Patrika", preparing and selling contraband salt. Out of them 7 were kept in the lock-up and the rest were released in the evening.

At Anklav, 11 were arrested for the same offences but only one was detained.

At Kathana, however, 7, were arrested and all of them were sent to the Borsad lock-up charged under different sections. After these arrests at Kathana, three youths were arrested for selling contraband salt. Two of them are Muslims. One of the two Muslims, a boy of 11 was asked by the S. I. if he was prepared to tender apology and get released. The boy replied: "Apologies should be tendered to God in order to get liberation from sin. I have none to tender to the Government."

At Borsad the police raided the newly opened office of the local Congress Committee and took away a woollen blanket and a cup belonging to the Secretary. They also pulled down the National Flag flying on that building.

At Virsad 5 volunteers were arrested for publicly declaring their intention of preparing contraband salt.

INDEPENDENT PARTY AND ITS OFFICE BEARERS

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

The Independent Party in the Assembly elected Sir Abdur Rahim as their Leader, but postponed the elections of Deputy Leader and Secretaries.

The meeting also elected Mr. Raju as Joint Secretary, Messrs. Abdul Matin Chawdhiry and Lahri Chawdhiry as Whips and Seth Abdulla Haroon as Treasurer. The Party numbers 29 members.

"HAMDARD" TO RESUME PUBLICATION.

The publication of the Daily "Hamdard" will shortly be resumed at Allahabad.—A. P.

BAN ON GANDHI CAPS?

—:o:—

Incident In Dadar Court

Sjt. Balkesaheb G. Patil writes; —On Thursday the 12th inst. at noon I had gone to Dadar Court to attend a case of my friend. Before the case was taken up for hearing, I had occupied a seat in the court-room on one of the benches reserved for visitors in general. When the case of my friend came up for hearing before Mr. Junglewalla, a police constable—as it is usually done in the court of Dadar in respect of gentlemen who wear Gandhi mars—asked the and all others who wore Gandhi caps to clear out of the hall. The vacated seats then were occupied by constables and their friends. To add to my insult and humiliation, though I was standing in the outside gallery, a police constable No. 719 ordered me out even from there. While I tried to remonstrate with him, he gave me a push and catching hold of me took me to the lock-up. Later on a European sergeant who came there, after consulting the Court Clerk was compelled to let me free as he could get no evidence against me.

I, having pledged to non-cooperation, non-violence and Satyagraha creed of Congress cannot resort to any legal procedure.

SETH JEEJIBHOY DADABHOY SCHOOL SCOUTS' CAMP

—:o:—

(From A Corresponding.)
UDWADA, Feb. 13.

Scouting in Seth Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, Udwada School was first introduced in the year 1928, and since then the movement is steadily progressing. The scouts had never an opportunity to enjoy so very essential a camp life as they enjoyed on 1st, 2nd and 3rd February this year. Mr. G. M. Bhatt. The Scout Organiser, N. D. came down specially from Broach, to give the real touch to the movement. The scouts did all their duties cheerfully and enjoyed their simple dishes under the moon lit sky. The Camp-Fire was ceremoniously declared open by Mr. Bhatt and all the scouts like a family sat in a ring and feasted on laughter, stories and songs.

PUBLIC FUNCTION.

The third day was of specially happy memory for Udwada. Mr. Bhatt was requested to put the scout programme before the public of Udwada and the impetus was given by the special presence of Mr. Barjorji F. Bharucha who very generously expressed the desire to give prizes to the scouts befitting the occasion. Mr. Bharucha presided. The scouts presented a short but interesting programme the chief items being: —"Rally Call", "Udwada Yell", "Formations", "March", "Signalling", "Scout Games" and "Usual Camp-Fire".

The president in his speech appreciated the programme and paid his tributes to Mr. Bhattt, Mr. Shah and Scouts. He urged the audience to derive useful lessons of brotherhood, friendliness, self-help, obedience and other virtues from the scout movement. He also felt the necessity of creating a healthy atmophere in Udwada and hoped that such a movement of educational value would do something material towards it.

Mr. Bhatt then narated his experience of what he saw here and said that the enthusiasm of the scouts is so great that it deserves admiration. He then thanked the Headmaster Mr. Trivedi and the other members of the staff for their co-operation. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

MIDNIGHT DACOITY IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

Number Of Persons Injured

DACOITS DECAMP WITH BOOTY

A dacoity was committed at Bhoivada on Thursday night when the residence of Hindus was forced open and property worth Rs. 500 was taken away. Three persons were injured who were taken to the hospital.

It appears that on Thursday mid-night several persons went to the place and finding them sleeping soundly they forced open the doors and entered the houses but before they took anything the occupants awoke. Then they belaboured them and decamped with their booty. The police were informed who arrived immediately and began making inquiries. The injured persons were taken to the hospital for treatment.

UNFAIR HANDICAPPING

—:o:—

(BY CERBERUS.)

I note with interest that the Racing Correspondent of "The Chronicle" has drawn attention to the unfair manner in which Mr. H. M. Metha's "Spanish Wish" has been treated by he Handicapper of the W. I. T. C. Already in the Chief of Kagal Memorial Plate, on the 7th instant, he thought that the undisputed champion, "Star of Italy," winner of so many classic events in India, was only 5th better than "Spanish Wish," the winner of some minor events in comparison with "Star of Italy." When he did that in the Chief of Kagal Plate, there was general astonishment, so much so, that even an evening contemporary, which is always praising the officials of the W. I. T. C., remarked about this. In the Rajpipla Gold Cup, which will be run to-day, the Handicapper has caused even greater astonishment and indignation by declaring the champion to be only one pound better than that mare. This case reminds me of the vagaries of a former handicapper in respect of a poor Arab horse called "Amin". His vagaries were, however, in the end, thoroughly exposed and soon after he left India with a poor reputation as a handicapper.

So far I have found the present handicapper to be fair, though not exactly scientific as the racing correspondent of the "Chronicle" seems to think. I am afraid that I am fast losing the high opinion I have hitherto held of him. I could point out some glaring instances of bad handicapping this season, but let this pass. He is being closely watched by the racing fraternity and already comments have appeared in other papers. "Spanish Wish," of course, has declined to run under such conditions in the Rajpipla Gold Cup, and I am told that many other owners thought of doing the same but refrained at the last moment. It would make no difference to the contention that "Spanish Wish" was unfairly treated in that race even if "Star of Italy" is beaten to-day by a light-weight. The dispute is with regard to that champion and "Spanish Wish" and not with the other horses in that race.

The handicapper would do well to inquire how his predecessor treated "Orange William" who had to his credit the same performances as "Star of Italy." That official went to the other extreme and made himself a laughing stock all over India, Ceylon and even England.

A SLUGGISH BODY SLOWS DOWN THE LEAPING MIND.

A clear mind is conditioned on regular clearance of the body. Delay or irregularity in the clearance of residual waste burdens the system with poisons which the blood-stream absorbs and carries to every organ of the body.

A half-glass of water sparkling with a dash of IAPCO'S FRUITALKO SALINE will beneficially influence the removal of poisonous waste from the alimentary canal.

Sold by all respectable Chemists.

Send 2 As. Stamps as Postage for Free Sample.

Prepared only by:
THE INDO-ASIAN PRODUCTS CO.,
BOMBAY 2.

IAPCO'S
FRUITALKO
SALINE

Owing to Tremendous Increasing Demand Continued Another Week

RIALTO TALKIES

LAMINGTON ROAD
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

FOUR SHOWS AT 4, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P. M.

KRISHNATONE'S
UNRIVALLED
ENTERPRISE

INDIAN TALKIES

A Full Length
Programme of
Indian Talking
Pictures.

WITH NEW EDITIONS

A VARIETY PROGRAMME OF HINDI, URDU, BENGALI, KONKANI AND ARABIC SONGS, GUJERATI GARBAS AND OTHER VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

An Entertainment for All Classes of People

PRICES OF ADMISSION RS. 2-4, 1-2, Ans. 14, 9 (Including Tax) and Ans. 4.
ATTEND MATINEES TO AVOID THE CRUSH OF THE EVENING AND NIGHT SHOWS.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

—:0:—

QUIET ON LONG LIQUIDATION

Unfavourable Political News

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Mill shares opened at about previous closing level. At the beginning there was some scattered business and prices fluctuated irregularly within a narrow range. Later on unfavourable political news influenced long liquidation and prices gave way. At the decline scattered covering resulted in a small rally but the undertone of the market was quiet. Bombay Burma shares were weak. Tata Steel shares also suffered. There is less inclination to buy pending political news. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 665/ and after improving to Rs. 668/ declined to Rs. 660/ and closed at Rs. 661/4. Fazal shares opened at Rs. 356/ and after improving slightly prices declined to Rs. 350/ Pearl shares opened at Rs. 236/ and closed at Rs. 232/2. Bombay Burma closed at Rs. 465/10 and Tata Steel Ordinary shares were offered at Rs. 26/ at the close.

MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

100 Ahm: Advance	295
50 Apollo	3-0-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-12
500 Bombay Cotton	130
250 Bombay Dyeing	661/4
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	258/12
500 Central India P.	445/0
100 Central India	360/0
100 Colaba	106/4
100 Coorla	147/8
100 Crescent	70/0
250 Currim	**62-8**
250 David	**110**
250 Dawn	**510**
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-6-6
200 E. D. Sassoon	**50**
100 Elphinstone P.	**20**
100 Elphinstone	**5-12**
250 Fazulbhoy	350/0
100 Finlay	**75**
1000 Framji Petit	**170**
100 Gokak	130/0
1000 Hindustan	**1,405**
100 Indore Malwa	344/6
100 Jamshed Pref	**60**
250 Jamshed	**10**
50 Kastoorchand	11/6
100 Khatau	**102-8**
100 Kohinoor	136/4
250 Laxmi	1000
100 Madhowji	28-12
250 Madras United	**275**
1000 Maneckji Petit	**738/12**
100 Meyer Sassoon	**45**
1000 Morarji	354/6
50 Mysore	**102-8**
200 New Great P.	**125-0**
200 New Great	163/12
100 New City	50
250 Pabani	127/8
250 Pearl	233/2
100 Phoenix	290/0
10 Premier	**1-0-0**
100 Shapurji	**5-12**
1000 Sholapur	1435
250 Simplex	68/12
100 Swan	**75**
100 Swadeshi	276/4
25 Tata P.	**14**
25 Tata	**30**
500 Vishnu P.	**667-8**
500 Vishnu	1525
1000 Western	**690**
BANKS.	
100-50 Baroda	72/0
50.25 Central	14/12
£10-5 Eastern	74
500 Imperial	1102/8
500.25 Imperial Contr.	273-12
100 50 India	37-3
5 Union	3-4-0
CEMENT.	
10 Bundi	13/12
70 Gwalior	66-4
250 Indian	183/12
100 Katni 1st P.	**102**
100 Katni 2nd P.	**104-8**
40 Katni Df.	590
100 Katni	152/8
10 Punjab P.	9-12
100 Punjab	9/12
100 Shahabad	**146-4**
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	**8-2**
15 Jupiter	**7-8**
15 New India	16-0
200,100 Oriental	1,500
10 Vulcan	5-8
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	**120**
1000 Andhra Val. P.	**946-4**
1000 Andhra Val.	611/4
50 Bom. Tram P.	66/4
50 Bombay Tram	118/2
100 Tata Hydro P.	**105-0**
100 Tata Hydro	107/8
1000 Tata Power P.	1055
1000 Tata Power	435
RAILWAYS.	
500 Tapti Valley	311/4
100 Amritsar Patti	118
100 Central Provin.	87/0
100 Dho. Barramati	91-8
100 Guzrat	66-8
90 Mandra Bhon	**66**
500 Tapti Valley	671-4
MINING	
10 Central India	**0-12-0**
10 Shivrajpur	13/8
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	118/0
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	48/0
30 Tata Steel D.	235-0
75 Tata Steel	26/0
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	162/8
80 Bom. Uganda	**16-0**
250 Bom. Steam P.	200/10
250 Bom. Steam	175
50 Bom. Telephone	43/0
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	3-0-0
125 Bombay Burma Old	465/10
50 Bom. Burma New	175/0
100 Indian Bleaching	110/0
15 Scindia	7/0/0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st September. This year.
Khandesh	3,056	243,921
Central India	3,004	225,617
Barsi and Nagar	2,670	124,656
Hyderabad-Gaorani		56,468
Berar	4,642	382,628
Central Provinces	2,365	212,963
Total Oomras	16,646	1,246,253
Dholera	638	73,546
N.-W. Provinces		84,016
Rajputana	148	22,216
Sind-Punjab	578	83,835
Broach	1,233	17,378
Coompta & Dharwar		16,838
Westerns-Northerns		8,434
Cocoanada		16
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		13,437
Persian		115
American		49,149
Egyptian & African	40	99,761
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		124
Total	19,283	1,715,218

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

Long Liquidation In Liverpool.

U. S. A, MILLS JANUARY CONSUMPTION.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Yesterday both New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges remained closed. The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 to 3 points. Longs were liquidating and in the absence of demand prices suffered a further fall. Later on there was some trade demand which rallied prices and the market closed at a decline of 5 to 7 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 7 points to 5.84 and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

Indian cotton futures declined 5 points with May 4.63 and July 4.73.

Egyptian cotton futures market ruled easy on increased selling and Sakel prices declined 14 points. Alexandria March declined 40 points on profit-taking.

PRICES OF FARM RRODUCTS

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Liverpool market remains easier in consequence of Chancellor Snowden's pessimistic speech forecasting the Budget.

With regard to the familiar argument that cotton being the cash crop, farmers may give preference to raising cotton than other cereals, Garside says "This subject is not easily analyzed, since, in order to judge the effect of price relationhips on cotton acreage, it is necessary to consider the prices of those particular crops and other farm products which may be substituted for cotton by the farmer, and to give due weight to the relative importance and availability of such substitute products In the absence of such a thorough-going analysis, however, some light may be shed on the present situation and prospect by noting relative prices for various farm products as contained in one of the regular monthly reports of the Department of Agriculture.

According to this report, the average price of cotton and cottonseeds received by growers during December 1930 was equal to only 73 per cent of the average price received in the period from 1909 to 1914, while the average price for grain was 80 per cent., for fruits and vegetables 108 per cent., meat animals 112 per cent, Dairy and poultry 120 per cent, and for farm products in general 97 per cent. Thus cotton and cottonseeds are selling lower than any of the other groups of farm products here listed, as judged by pre-war relationships."

MESSRS. CHRYSTAL & CO'S VIEWS.

The feeling in favour of cotton is on the increase and during the past week the undertone has been very steady. Trade reports from America are more hopeful, and this has quickly been reflected in the New York Stock market where appreciable advances in values have been recorded. The American cotton markets have also been affected favourably by the buoyant tone in the Indian and Egyptian markets. For many months most outside growths have been selling below the normal parity with Americans with the result that such cottons have continued to go into consumption in normal quantities, so that the decreased world consumption has been confined almost entirely to Americans. As the cotton trade has been accustomed for years to study American statistics to a large extent to the exclusion of World's figures it is easily understood why the sentiment has been so bearish. Now that the supplies of outside growths are being reduced to more reasonable quantities, the price of such cotton is recovering more quickly than is the case with Americans. This will soon lead to a swing back by Spinners to the use of American cotton which should result in a heavier consumption during the second half of the present cotton year. In addition to all we have written above there is no doubt there are many signs of improving business conditions in many parts of the World. The feeling is steadily developing that the worst of the trade depression is over, and once enough people believe this a recovery in values and in trade can be the only result. Cotton prices are still too low and we advise all our Mill friends to continue to secure supplies.

Bombay has again been a good market having shared with Egypt the lead in the advance. Over the week our prices are Rs. 6 to Rs. 9 per Candy higher. Export demand has been moderate but local Mills report a good demand for cloth and yarn at better prices. Indian Mills generally are poorly supplied with cotton and as there is an undoubted shortage in the supply of our better stapled varieties and with very moderate quantities of other qualities, the Indian market must continue to rule firm. We may have a reaction after the recent advance, but there are so many buyers waiting to secure supplies. such a reaction can only be small and will be very short-lived.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 12th instant (5-40 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Think advance has gone far enough for time being, and recommend profit-taking around present levels with an idea of replacing purchases on any sharp setbacks."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Cotton natural reaction, some continental profit-taking."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents cabled on 12th instant as under:—

9 a.m. New York cables: We estimate domestic consumption of all cotton in January at 456,000 bales. The average consumption per working day during January was 19,000 bales.

11-15 a.m. Liverpool. Quieter. Some hedge selling and liquidation.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled as under:—

"Reaction due but higher eventually."

Approximate difference between markets:—

Liverpool May (expected) eq 5.84
Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 206 eq 4.67
Difference 117 pts eq Rs. 51
New York May (expected) 10.99 eq 5.49
Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 206 eq 4.67
Difference 82 pts eq Rs. 36

Liverpool-New York:—

(Basis Liverpool close and N Y expected) May 69, Oct 59 (American points)

Liverpool Wheat—
s 4/4 7/8d down 1d March
s 4/4 1/2d down 3/4d May
s 4/5 7/8d down 1d July
Argentine Linseed—
March 10.77 down 12
April 10.83 down 10
Market barely steady.

"Suggest sale May Wheat Winnipeg against purchase May Liverpool about present prices."

Heavy arrivals from Russia

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 12.

	Opening	Closing
February		5.70—.06
March	5.76	5.74—.06
April		5.79—.06
May	5.85	5.84—.06
June		5.89—.06
July	5.96	5.95—.05
August		5.99—.05
September		6.02—.06
October	6.07	6.06—.06
November		6.10—.06
December		6.14—.07
January		6.17—.06
February		6.21—.06
Middling Spot		5.84—.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 12.

Estimated Spot Sales 4,000 bales.

Sales for Export 100 bales.

Sales of East Indian Cotton 400 bales.

The New York and New Orleans market was closed to-day.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 12.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.48
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.68
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.38
Oomra, Good	3.83
Oomra, Fully Good	4.03
Oomra, Fine	4.23
Bengal, Good	3.68
Bengal, Fully Good	3.83
Bengal, Fine	3.98
Scinde, Fully Good	3.83
Scinde, Fine	3.98
Scinde, Superfine	4.13

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 13.

The local market is although rather quiet with less business but undertone remains as firm as before. Prices of Broach A/M opened at Rs. 205/8 and fluctuated between Rs. 204/12 and Rs. 206/8. Later on prices steadied at Rs. 205 and with a small turnover moved within a narrow range. Liverpool opened at a decline of 3 points and later on it was reported to be 2 points lower. The local market remained quiet but steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. 205/8
Broach J/A. 212/12
Oomra March 169/8
Oomra May 171/12
Bengal March 153/4
Bengal May 155/4

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

February	136.90—1.00
May	128.80—0.90
August	129.20 + 0.20

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Bar Gold Spot	21	6	0
Fagan	21	8	0
Chaitra	21	10	0
National Bank	21	15	6
Sovereigns	13	8	9
Bar Silver	40	12	0
Fagan	36	15	0
Tejimandi Fagan	1	15	0

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 5th Feb. This year.
Europe	2,655	258,618
Japan & China	11,250	798,095
Coast Ports		7,579
Up-country by Rail		61,709
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		50,544
Total	13,905	1,176,545

The World's Strongest Man!

MACISTE

"Italian Douglas Fairbanks"

IN

"THE UNCONQUERED"

In it he performs more feats of strength than have ever been seen before and the story depicts one of the most exciting tales ever photographed.

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road

Daily (4) shows 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday and Friday Matinees at 3-30 p.m.

SEE

MACISTE Carry Off Five Men on Top of a Ladder!
MACISTE Perform Feats of Strength That You'll Marvel at!
Fights, Single-handed, a Corps of Soldiers and Wins Out.
The Man Stand on the Hands of the High Steeple Clock!

A Veritable Cyclone of Thrills!

Also Showing

A ROLLICKING COMEDY in 2 reels!

FIRST APPEARANCE ON THE STAGE

AT

The Excelsior

To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.
And All Next Week at 6-30 and 10 P. M.

OF THE
BROADWAY STARS

ELAINE KOCH

The Prodigy of Film-Land and the Lovely Child Actress, in MAURICE CHEVALIER'S—"THE BIG POND," who will give Clever Interpretations of MAURICE CHEVALIER'S Songs from the above Paramount de Luxe Production.

AND

MASTER JAYBEE

The World's Greatest Master of Ceremonies and the Rage of Broad-way Film Fans in:

SELECT SONGS AND DANCES
IN CONJUNCTION WITH
ALF'S BUTTON
An All-Talking Farcial Comedy.

EMPIRE
THEATRE.

TO-DAY at 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.
The Famous Stage Star

MATHESON LANG

In His First Talking Picture
THE

CHINESE
BUNGALOW.

A Superb All-Talking Dramatic Thriller.

EMPRESS
TALKIES

TO-DAY at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
The Wonder Picture of the Age.

RIO RITA

Featuring: BEBE DANIELS,
JOHN BOLES.
And 1,000 Others.

UNMATCHED IN SPECTACLE . . .
UNMATCHED IN BEAUTY . . .
UNMATCHED IN SHEER DRAMATIC GRANDEUR . . .

ROYAL
Opera House,

DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 P. M.

NANDY'S REVUE

16 BRILLIANT CONTINENTAL ARTISTS in a Gorgeous and Spectacular Entertainment.
PRICES: Rs. 3, 2, 1 and As. 8 plus TAX.

CASTE AND THE CENSUS.

Abandon All Caste Statistics.

SUGGESTION TO AUTHORITIES.

(BY S. D. NADKARNI.)

In their recent reply to a memorial submitted as far back as the middle of August last by the Jat-Pat Torak Mandal (Anti-Caste Association) of Lahore against the recording of caste in the Census papers in the case of those Hindus who do not believe in it, the Government of India say: "In the case of all persons who have actively ceased to conform to the caste system and who have accordingly broken it in their marital or commensal (inter-dining) relations, but who do not belong to reforming or schismatic communities such as the Arya Samaj or the Sikhs or Jains, a return of 'nil' will be both accurate and adequate and will be accepted by enumerators, particularly where they have personal knowledge of the accuracy of the householder's reply. It is not possible to go further than this of to make a general dispensation from the necessity returning caste in the case of ple who observe it in practice, atever their theoretic or symhetic inclinations......"

he reply is objectionable on ral grounds. If a Hindu es that he does not believe in e or any thing to that effect, statement should be taken ufficient for the enumerator to 'nil' or 'no caste' in the column, without any in- orial enquiry as to whether is actually 'broken caste' or 'out-casted' or the like. a man returns his religion hammadan or Jew, the rator is not expected to that the man is circumcised bstains from pork and so nor if one returns one's Anabaptist, is the enu- r expected to make sure r the individual has been l as an adult, or to get produce proper evidence alleged religious affiliation due observance by him hurch's rites. The same should hold for Caste. te for Census purposes be of birth only, then it inquired and duly re- in the caste of all cs' as well as Brahman- s to non-Hindu faiths out-casted, as well as ho are not out-casted but to conform to caste'. That the only intelligible and t course. If Caste for urposes is not a matter nly, then whether one to caste' or has conform to caste' is t a matter for Census tors to decide. As in the a man who states that no religion' the enumera- to accept the statement satisfying himself that idual has divested him- ll 'religious' beliefs and ctions, even so there should inquisition with regard to when a Hindu returns 'no to a question about his

NFORMITY TO CASTE'—WHAT'S THE TEST?

v. what precisely is meant nforming to caste'? Caste are not concerned solely inter-dining and inter- age. A casteman may man- observe all the punctilies hodoxy in the course of a and from some place situ- eyond the confines of this Land', yet he is liable to be ted for committing 'foreign- . He may eat forbidden nd drink liquor publicly in ny of his own caste-fellows, us be committing no dining'; yet he is liable to caste. His marriage with a of his own caste, though t an inter-marriage, might ail loss of caste. Even if fine ourselves to inter- and inter-marriage, 'con- to caste' implies so may h varied niceties, that the only objective cri- decide whether one who a Brahmanist Hindu may to conform or to have conform to caste—such ly practical test alone as rnment could expect its tors to apply in their operations—would be to whether that Hindu formally 'out-casted', it argued, the presumption e has 'not' 'broken caste'. he has affiliated himself ismatic' sect like the maj or the Prarthana- he does not necessarily asts' thereby, nor is his iliation to such a sect ly treated by his caste y as a ground for 'out- him, unless he is known actually 'broken caste'— gn travel, widow-marri- he like. I know the case rned man in Western w a political prisoner, long publicly professed ist creed, without the rarchy taking any notice terodoxy. The hierarchy ed to action, I hear, only presumed to travel r give his daughter in outside the eligible caste-group. Till then, presumably, the gentleman was for caste purposes a Brahman, though he had ceased to be a Brahmanist or Hindu proper; he was a Brahman, but not a Hindu.'

Even that objective criterion with which to decide whether a Hindu could validly be returned as of 'no caste' viz. Whether he has been formally 'outcasted' or not—will not do; for a Hindu under an interdict at the time of the Census may be thinking of making his humble submission to Caste by means of a "prayashchitta" as a great protestant against caste in Western India in the nineties of the last century was reduced to doing in the name of 'the line of least resistance' and what not. As a man may belong to one religious denomination on the day the Census is taken, and to another the day after, it is just possible that a Hindu who could be returned as of 'no caste' by the above criterion on the day of the Census, may with a sip of 'the vile compost' of "panchagavya" drink himself into caste the very next day. Would it be an offence against the Census Act? But then even 'outcasted' persons are known to return themselves as belonging to the castes in which they were born, but from which they have been formally outcasted, not only at the Census, but in their "sworn" depositions in Courts etc., and such statements are made by the parties with perfect impunity and accepted by the Government without demur. Only when a Hindu states that he recognises 'no caste'. fancy that same Government insisting on the strictest objective proof of that statement.' The cloven hoof—the political motive in strengthening and rigidifying Caste is all too apparent.

'BREACH OF CASTE'—HOW JUDGED?

When a Hindu is a bona-fide non-believer in Caste, his actual 'breaking' of it depends on the occasions or opportunities he has for putting his belief into practice; and as the "Bombay Chronicle" justly observes, "those who do not believe in Caste are perfectly justified in refusing to label themselves, whether or not they have had occasion actively to break caste restrictions". (12-12-30). Whether and how far one has broken caste depends again upon the nature of the caste rules which the generality of the members of one's particular caste or sub-caste, the "biradari" or immediate circle of one's castemen regard themselves as bound to observe; and these rules vary almost indefinitely according to times, according to localities and other circumstances. As to putting one's non-belief in Caste into practice, one may have done so, not necessarily by participating in an inter-caste dinner oneself, but even by not scrupling to dine with a casteman who has inter-dined and been outcasted, or by keeping up and persuading one's caste-fellows to keep up social relations with a casteman who has been outcasted for that or any other breach of caste. Is the Census enumerator then to constitute himself into a Pithadhipati or Caste Swami or Sarpanch of a caste panchayat to decide the point whether a professing non-believer in Caste has 'actively ceased to conform to Caste', and how, when and where he has done so?

The Government did not consult the Acharyas and Swamis of orthodox Hinduism as to whether the Napits or members of Barber-castes (usually called Nayis, Nhavis etc.) could be properly designated as Brahmans, before issuing their recent fiat to their Census officers to enumerate all of them under Brahmans. Perhaps they thought that having taken upon themselves the Swamis' function in regulating Caste matters in the Napits' case, they could go a step further and delegate similar powers to their numerous underlings (the enumerators) to decide whether a Hindu observed or had ceased to observe Caste.

Not that I object to the Napits being returned as Brahmans; in fact I would rejoice if all Brahmanist Hindus came to be returned as Brahmans, without distinction. If the name of 'Hindu' is not good enough, and as the name of 'Brahman' is either a conveted distinction or a pet aversion—that is an object of love either positive or negative (witness the negative nomenclature of 'Non-Brahmin), there is much to be said in favour of all Brahmanists being called Brahmans.

INCONSISTENT.

With regard to the return of caste in the case of communities other than Brahmanist Hindus, the Government's attitude has been far from being consistent or impartial. In those communities viz. Christians, Mahomedans, Sikhs, etc., it may be that Caste is actually observed and perhaps as rigidly observed as among the Brahmanists. Of course, we recognise the material difference, that Caste claims no 'religious' sanction among most of those communities; so that if a 'Brahman Christian' marries a 'Shudra Christian', no Padre or Bishop issues an outcasting fiat against the caste-breaking parties concerned; and similar is the case with the Mahomedans etc. Yet in the instructions issued to the enumerators it is provided that caste should not be inquired in the case of Christians, but may or should be in the case of Mohamedans etc. This tenderness to Caste among Christians is too shamefully invidious even for a Government that banks on fostering 'born loyal' classes as a support to itself in its extremity.

In the same reply Government also observe that 'they do not consider that the mere fact of not stating caste in the Census return will have any effect' in the direction of abolishing 'any anti-social features that may appear to the (Jat-Pat Torak) Mandal to be involved in the caste system'. This pontifical dictum is believed by the remarks which Mr. Middleton, one of their own officers, had once occasion to make, which were brought to light by Lala Lajpat Rai in his journal, "The People", a short time before his death, and which were recently requoted in part by Dr. Sir P. C. Ray in an article published in the papers about the beginning of November last. Mr. Middleton, we are told, was originally Superintendent of the 1921 Census operations in the Punjab, but left before the report was finally adopted. He showed how the Census, in the way it has laid emphasis on Caste labels, has tended to soidify and rigidify Caste, particularly in the Punjab.

Mr. Middleton wrote: "My intention was to confine these chapters almost entirely to statistics. I was going to point out the learned treatises on caste included in past Census Reports (which are in reality quite extraneous and unnecessary as part of the Census) has led to a tradition that the Census Officer is an arbiter on caste question. I decline to take up that position. I would have given no decision in caste dispute, but would have mentioned the aspiration of such people as the Ahluwalias with all sympathy. I had intended pointing out that there is a very wide revolt against the classification of occupational castes; that "these castes have been largely manufactured and almost entirely preserved as separate castes by the British Government." Our land records and official documents have added iron bands to the old rigidity of caste. Caste in itself was rigid amongst the higher castes, but malleable amongst the lower; we pigeon-holed every-one by castes and, if we could not find a true caste for them, labelled them with the name of an hereditary occupation. We deplore the caste system and its effect on social and economic problems, but we are largely responsible for the system which we deplore, Left to themselves such castes as "Sunar, Tarkhan" and 'Lohar' would rapidly disappear and no one would suffer. The large number of people who have refused to record any castes at this Census is a sign of progress and the breaking of customary bonds; it is no reflection on the administration of the Census. "Personally I am very strongly in favour of all castes statistics being abandoned at the next census," though in this I probably go further than most Europeans. Government's passion for labels and pigeon-holes has led to a crystallisation of the caste system, which except amongst the aristocratic castes was really very fluid under indigenous rule.

"There is no justice in labelling a Government official whose ancestors have worked in similar capacities, as a 'Sunar', a 'Tarkhan' or any other term denoting a menial occupation with which his family has no connection whatever. Nor is there any good to be obtained from constant reiteration of the doubtful fact that Ahluwalias are of the distilling and wine-selling castes.

"If the Government would ignore caste it would gradually be replaced by something very different amongst the lower classes. It is the inflexibility of the lower castes more than of the higher that paralyses the Indian's efforts at economic salvation, and that inflexibility is not inherent in the caste system itself." ('The People,' Lahore, 16-8-1928, p. 102 —Italics not mine.)

General Motors India Ltd.

cordially invites the public to the

First Showing

of the

1931

CHEVROLET SIX...

... On Display T

throughout India, Burma an

CHEVROLET

Finer Quality
Greater Beauty

These new quality models can be seen at the Showrooms of...

PRESIDENCY MOTORS (Bombay) LTD.
64, Hughes Road, Bombay.

Telegrams—Chevtrucks.
Telephone: 42051/52.

PRESIDENCY MOTORS (BOMBAY) LTD., East Street Poona.
JAMNADHAR POTDAR, Akola. Berar.
MALAVIYA BROTHERS & CO., Rajkot.
NAGPUR MOTORS, Nagpur.
NOSHIRWAN & CO., Siyagunj, Indore.
RAI SAHEB N. S. RATHI—Amraoti.
SAROSH MOTOR WORKS LTD.—Ahmednagar and Nasik.
SHALIGRAM RAMCHANDRA BHARTIYA, Dhulia.
RAJA CYCLE & MOTOR GARAGE Srinagar Road, Ajmere.
SHOLAPUR MOTOR STORES, Morarji Peth, Sholapur.
SHRI LAXMI MOTOR WORKS, Kolhapur.
SHRINIVAS BALKISHANLAL, Khamgaon, Dt. Buldana.
TRILOCHANLAL BROTHERS—Line Bazar, Dharwar.
P. G. VIRGINCAR, Margao, Goa.
WESTERN INDIA MOTORS, LIMITED, Ahmedabad.
WESTERN INDIA STATES MOTORS, Jodhpur.

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

BENGAL SOTTIE FOOD

is the only country made food for infants and invalids. It is pure and genuine and recommended by the Calcutta Medical College, many distinguished doctors and others

Manufactured by

AMULYA DHAN PAUL

113/114, Khongrapatty Street, (B). CALCUTTA.

AMRUTANJAN

PAIN BALM (Regd.)

CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS

Amrutanjan Depots,
BOMBAY and MADRAS.

For your toilette, use
argo Soap
to insure your Skin against all infections
The Calcutta Chemical Co. Ld.
BALLYGUNGE, CALCUTTA

Manufactured from Margosa (Neem) Oil deodorised by our special process. Pleasant smell. Free from animal fats. Highly recommended for delicate skins.

Bombay Wholesale Distributors:—
V. Prabhu & Co. Sandhurst Road, Girgaon.
Babulnath Swadeshi Stores, Harvey Road, Chowpati.

Bombay Representatives:—
Bengal Waterproof Works, 367, Hornby Road.
Karachi—Messrs. BHAVNANI, Bros., Bunder Street,

LODHRA

For LADIES' HEALTH and HAPPINESS.

Free Consultation
From 7 A. M. to 10 A. M.
AVAILABLE AT ALL CHEMISTS

KESARI KUT[illegible]
Indian Chemist[illegible]
EGMO[illegible]

Glad Tidings to Ho[illegible]

The worl[illegible] Nawab Ali [illegible] known not in As[illegible] throughout Europe and America, has under 50 years of continuous practice as Physician and cured lakhs of hopeless and most dangerous cases by the grace of God Almighty. Now he has opened his Dispensary and started practice in Bombay, Sandhurst Road, especially for the benefit of the public. Chronic and incurable diseases are challenged to be treated without operation. Consumption, cough, phthisis, piles, stomachache, eye and veneral diseases are a speciality.

I cure all FEMALE complaints by MEDICINES only and also eradicate all their complicated diseases WITEOUT OPERATION.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT for PARDAH LADIES.
One trial will prove the whole statement.
Poor are treated free.

I have received a good many MEDALS and CERTIFICATES from Late Sultan of Turkey and also from the British, Americans, French, Italian and Greecian Governments wherein I have spent as much as 25 years. These are at any time open for Public Inspection.

A large stock of Patent Medicines is kept ready for sales at my Pharmacy, which can be obtained by V.P.P.

Consulting Hours—Morning 7 to 12 a. m. Evening 4 to 9 p. m.

HAKIM HAJI NAWAB ALI KHAN.
CUTCH CASTLE, SANDHURST BRIDGE,
Near Royal Opera House, BOMBAY, No. 4.

ENCOURAGE INDIAN INDUSTRIES PLEASE

SILK! TUSSORE!!
KHADI SILK!!!

Manufactured in our Factory at Surat.

The best SILK TUSSORE, KHADI, SILK SUITINGS,

Plain, designed and striped silk shirtings,

SILK SAREES of many varieties

Can be had at very reasonable rates from:—

THE INDIAN SILK & TUSSORE HOUSE
DWARKADAS MANSIONS
Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

A TRIAL IS EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

VISIT TO THE BIRTHPLACE OF PRIME MINISTER.

Story Of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's School-days.

It was my good fortune recently to find myself in the neighbourhood of Lossiemouth, Morayshire, the birthplace of the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. James Ramsay MacDonald, writes B. Wilken in a British Journal.

I went over to the town for the purpose of hearing as much as I could of the Prime Minister, and of what his fellow towns-people thought of him. I was greatly amused in the course of my peregrinations to find that the modern burgh of Lossiemouth was composed of three distinct villages: one they called Old Lossie, the other Branderburgh, and the other Stotfield. But where the one began or the other ended I could not, during my visit, find out.

It is Old Lossie, however, which can claim the honour of being the Prime Minister's birthplace. While in this part of the town, I came across a grey-bearded old man, cleaning up in his garden. The garden wall was low, so, in passing, I called across to him, and asked whether he could direct me to the house of the Prime Minister.

He said that he could. "In fact, besides having been here all my days, I was a schoolmate of Jamie's when we were at Drainie School together." He reached for his coat. I asked him not to leave his gardening for my sake, but he smilingly waved my objections aside, and, slamming the garden gate behind him, he said, "Now, sir, come along!"

TRAITOR!

As it happened we were in the neighbourhood of the "Hillocks" Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's unpretentious home. In front of the house the millocks are studded with whins and coarse grass, and apparently this has given the house its name.

My guide, in pointing to the garden, remarked with a chuckle; 'You see, I can beat Jamie all to sticks at gardening." He asked me to come round to the street behind the house, and to look closely along the back of the building.

"There," said he, "you will observe an oblong space of different colour to the rest of the wall Well, during the war years the word 'Traitor' was lettered there with tar, and you will understand that it was not easily obliterated."

We now strolled along the street, and my friend, standing beside a building which he said was now used as a laundry, told me that this was at first the old "Free Church School," where "Jamie" was taught by his first schoolmaster, Mr. Howie.

RESCUING A PAL.

As we strode along the different streets in the village, I told my guide I thought Ramsay MacDonald had been brought up among fishers boys and girls. 'Not at all!" was the reply. 'Jamie, like myself, belonged to what was called the Country, and many a pitched battle we had with the 'Fishers,' fighting each other with stones. How we escaped broken heads in those days is a mystery to me now."

My friend observed, "Upon the very ground on which we stand took place one of the most ludicrous of the schoolboy fights in which Jamie was engaged. Down there, just below the bridge which goes under the railway, there was a big pool of water through which extended a row of stepping stones.

"The Country's, Jamie in the lead, came charging the 'Fishers,' who ran past the old Market Cross to get through the bridge there and along to their homes. The more active of the 'Fisher' boys got across the stepping stones, all except Bob, who because of a natural deformity could not run away so fast as the rest of the loons.

"When he came up to the stepping-stones the poor fellow fell his whole length into the pool of dirty water and I can still see Jamie, under a shower of stones, carrying the lad to safety."

My guide looked up and, pointing to an upstairs tenement, said "Here Jamie spent all his boyhood years." And then, pointing to a house a stone's throw away, he said: "That is the 'Cottage' where his mother lived before the 'Hillocks' was built."

It is situated in Allan Lane. The upstairs tenement is reached by a wooden stair at the back of the house, and at the top is a wooden porch. My friend, pointing to a small window immediately behind the porch, remarked that this window gave light to MacDonald's old bedroom, a small place which held little more than his bed.

"Now," said my friend, "we have still to visit the house where Jamie was born," and we turned into what I thought had been intended for a square, with its market cross. The railway ran along in front of us, and on the other side of the line was a row of houses. "The end part of that house in the corner, next the railway, was the place in which the Prime Minister first saw light sixty-four years ago," said my guide.

I asked if my companion during schooldays had ever noticed in young MacDonald any tendency towards statesmanlike qualities, anything that would suggest the Prime Minister to be.

My friend at once replied that it was the Drainie Public School to which Jamie went. This school, two miles out from Old Lossie, meant a daily tramp of four miles for the boys. Along the road, my friend declared, many strange traits of MacDonald's character showed themselves.

"I recollect," said he, "that Ramsay began, at a comparatively early stage, to read the weekly magazines of the day. I can remember too that he was an ardent admirer of a boys' magazine, which Henty, the popular boys' novelist, brought out.

Even then (this must have been over fifty years ago) Henty dabbled in scientific subjects for boys, and he ran in his magazine a schoolboys' Field Club. Ramsay very soon became interested in this branch, and made its different subjects known to us as we trudged backwards and forwards to school.

"By and by he broached to us the possibility of a schoolboys' Club being started in Lossiemouth, and by and by several meetings of Lossiemouth lads were held in my mother's kitchen."

My companion went on: "During the shorter days of the winter season, darkness had always closed down before we reached home. On one of those dark days it happened that I was Jamie's sole companion on the homecoming, and he began to tell me of ghost stories his grandmother had told him. He scared me so much with his yarns of spookies, death lights and so on that I became afraid to go out in the dark, and often wished for the long days of summer." "Did you ever call him "Ramsay during schooldays?'' I asked.

"JAMIE DOULY".

"Bless you, no, man!" was his reply. "Everybody called him by the familiar name of Jamie Douly.' The Ramsay only came after he went to London."

"I suppose your knowledge of the early days of the prime minister does not extend so far as to include the time in which he began to meddle with politics. What I wish to know is, when did he become a socialist?"

He replied: "As I have told you already, I have practically been here all my days, and could scarcely help knowing a good deal of Jamei's political history. While still a pupil teacher at Drainie School, Jamie became a member of the Lossiemouth Mutual Improvement Association. At that time, the late Rev. John Wellwood, the Radical Parish Minister, helped greatly to bring vigour into 'The Mutual Improvement,' which about the same period had Jamie for its energetic secretary.

He had then begun to get into touch with what was known as the Fabain society, and in several of the debates and discussions of our Association, we heard of Sidney Webb and Keir Hardie, and milder forms of the socialism of those early days."

We had reached the end of our stroll. My friend turned at his garden gate to say goodbye, and I left him again to his digging.

Glancing back over my shoulder, I saw him smile, and waved my adieu. The evening of his life found him still digging a lonely furrow on a tiny garden plot, while his boyhood friend gripped the reins of Empire.

UNDERWEIGHT PERSONS

Live Longer Than Those Overweight.

After the age of 35, persons who are underweight lives lnger ordinarily than those who are overweight, according to a statement by the Illinois State Department of Public Health. The statement follows in full text:

After age 35 the lean live longer than the fat. The chief difficulty of the fat seems to be the burden of work put on the heart, kidneys and blood vessels by the extra body bulk. This is suggested by the training has been earnestly, honestly, and faithfully done, and your failure to win has not been due to absolute lack of discipline. And even a failure of that sort might be wholesome. It might prove to you that the cause of your failure was the very fact that you had not been earnest enough in your training and bring it to pass that you should go at your next task with an earnest-charter of the cause of death among the overweight and the underweight.

To show the difference between the mortality rates among the fat and the lean, the statistical bureau of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Campany has analyzed a large volume of data. Taking the death rate of the people of normal weight as 100 per cent, the per cent of mortality among the overweight and underweight respectively, from certain causes was as follows.

Heart disease, 151, 71; nephritis, 172, 77 arterial diseases, 165, 74; cerebral hemorrhage, 157, 70; cancer, 111, 100; diabetes, 257,64.

Underweights experienced a much higher rate than the normals or overweights from tuberculosis and from pneumonia. Tuberculosis is noticeably in the decline, however and prospects are bright for bringing pneumonia increasingly under control.

Thus the fat experience a more unfavourable mortality from the diseases which are now sharply on the increase and the lean from those which are on the decline.

While a tendency to overweight frequently passes down from parents to children as a matter of inheritance it is often due to dietary habits and modern habits of life which are subject to control.

Support Indian Industries
EVER READY
Flashlights & Batteries
The EVER READY (INDIA) Co., Calcutta
EVER READY
DRY CELL
No U2
No 1689
MADE IN INDIA

FINE SWADESHI PIECE-GOODS
Manufactured by
The POONA MILLS

Specially recommended by Syt. KELKAR and Syt. TULPULE,
President, Poona City Congress Committee.

The only mill which has refrained from Manufacturing KHADI since the Inception of Khadi movement, to protect Hand-made KHADI

Choice Selections of
DHOTIES, SARIES, MULLS, SHIRTINGS, TWILL, CREPE, DORIA, ETC.

Shops At
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Laxmi Road, Poona.

Agents:—
Syt. Govindlal Mukundlal & Co.,
58/64, Custom House Road, Bombay.

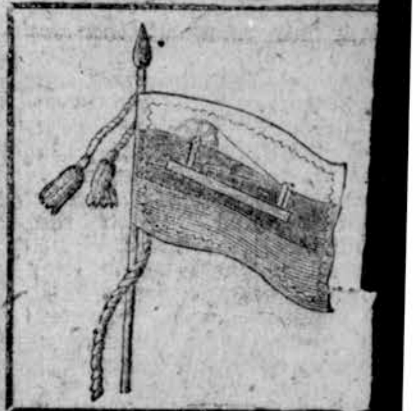
PURCHASE
SWADESHI GOODS

Leather Beltings, and Chrome and Leather Laces for Mills.

Chrome Washers and Hydraulic Leathers for Gins,
Harness Leathers, Bark, White and Waxed Chrome Sole Leathers and Chrome Upper Leathers

EASTKIP

All products manufactured from Indian Raw Materials under
INDIAN MANAGEMENT
WITH
INDIAN CAPITAL



from:—
THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD
DHARAVI ROAD, BOMBA
Managing Agents: PRATAP PANDIT & CO

MISTRY'S
SWADESHI - CHOCOLATES
and TOFFEE
Sold in 1 lb. and ½ lb. Tins.
Agents:—RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM &
81, Princess Street, BOMBAY 2.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD.
(Established In 1911).
HAS ISSUED
5-Year Cash Certificates
Yielding 5¼% Interest.
Apply for Particulars

V. L. MEHTA,
Managing Director.

Special Privilege!

Policies which are not entitled to our usual automatic protection but in respect of which at least full one year's premium have been paid will be *Automatically* kept alive for one year from the date of lapse if holders of such policies are convicted for political offence.

INDIA EQUITABLE
INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Established 1908)

21, Old Court House Street,
CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
70, Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

To preserve a soft, clear skin and enjoy a refreshing bath in winter use "Bull Brand" Soaps of Model Soap Co., Calcutta.

SANDAL, SONAR BANGLA, WHITE ROSE, NABIN BHARAT

SOLE AGENTS:—
SIKRI & COMPANY,
65-8, CANNING ST., CALCUTTA

HALF PRICE
(Postage Extra).
VITAL BOOKS ON PERSONAL HYGIENE & HEALTH

In honour of the 11th anniversary of our Firm all orders for these books posted till the end of February, 1931, will be executed at half Price. Our books are the best value for their price. Books better than these have not been written in India so far. Do not miss the golden opportunity of obtaining them now at Half their Usual Price.

		Original Price.
1.	The Marriage Ideal	Rs. 2-8
2.	Vital Knowledge for Young	Rs. 2-0
3.	What Every Bride Should Know	Rs. 1-8
4.	Family Limited	As. 0-8
5.	Sex Physiology (in man)	As. 0-8
6.	Sex Physiology (in women)	As. 0-8
7.	Sure Son & A Healthy One	As. 0-8
8.	The Hidden Science for All	As. 0-8
9.	Climax of Marriage Happiness	As. 0-8
10	Secret Yoga Exercises	As. 0-8
11.	Self Cure for Private Diseases of the 99 per cent.	As. 0-8
12.	Self Cure of Veneral Diseases	As. 0-8
13.	Self Cure of Female Diseases	As. 0-8
14.	Advice to Young Men	As. 0-8
15.	Your Future Strength	As. 0-8
16.	Miracles of Nature	As. 0-8
17.	Wonders of Water	As. 0-8
18.	Live 100 Years or More	As. 0-8
19.	Forecasting of Death	As. 0-8
20.	Ah! Ha!! Haa!!!	As. 0-8
21.	Boarding House Riddles	As. 0-8
22.	Secrets of Health	As. 0-8
23.	Beauty Hints	As. 0-8
24.	Secrets of Wealth and Wisdom	As. 0-8

Detailed list of these and other books are sent Free.
STENO BOOKS AGENCY, NO. 18, AMRITSAR, INDIA.

"What Is In A Name?"

In the case of a Rose, it doesn't matter a straw.

BUT

IN BUSINESS

Surely the names that count ! !!.!!
The Purely Indian Absolutely Indian

THE METROPOLITAN
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
PROUD OF HAVING MEN LIKE

Sir NILRATAN SIRCAR, Kt., M.A., M.D., D.C.L., M. L. C.
Sir HARI SANKAR PAUL, Kt.
Mr. J. N. BASU, M.A., B.L., M.L.C.
Rai Bahadur SATISH CHANDRA CHAUDHURI of Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Ltd. } Managing Agents.
Mr. S. BHATTACHARJEE, of the Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills Ld. }

Look up for UP-TO-DATE Privileges.

Special Revival Scheme Disablement Benefits.

Calculate and Compare The Lowest Premiums.

Head Office:
25, Pollock Street,
CALCUTTA.

Always at your service.
B. B. MOZUMDAR, B.A., LL.B.,
Secretary.

"ROARING LION IN SICK BED"

Leaders Meet At Allahabad

A PEEP INTO THEIR MOODS AND MANNERS

'Alcibiades' writes in "Sind Observer":

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 4.

The Anand Bhavan is a statelier structure than the Government House in Allahabad. On 31st January as one drove up to the massive iron gates of the Bhawan (Palace), one found them closed, and crowds stood hugging them with national flags in their hands. A volunteer from behind the wicket-gate inquired about the nature of each visitor's business before letting him through, and enjoined the drivers of cars to make as little noise as possible as Panditji had not had much rest the previous night. On entering the vast grounds of the Palace, one noticed the artistic globes of electric light which run along the path leading up to the Bhawan, and a marble Budha in one sector of the front garden, sitting under the shade of maiden-hair ferns, ornamental fountains in various parts of the garden, and one saw the Palace, which is not a euphemism but an indisputable reality, standing in its architectural stateliness, with distinguished and striking contours in a scheme of black and dull-red, surmounted by four conspicuous cupolas—a noble pile.

TALKING IN WHISPERS.

On reaching the steps, one saw veteran Congress leaders standing about in the verandahs outside the drawing room, whispering to one another. Mrs. Naidu, much reduced, but bright as ever, talking just above her breath to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mrs. Captain speaking to Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Pundit Jawaharlal gaunt and looking care-worn appearing on the platform outside Pandit Motilal's sick room, for a moment some paper in his hand, and quietly whispering something to his sister, and disappearing again; Sen Gupta in his spotless Khaddar and pince-nez coming over to Mrs. Naidu with a smile and quickly assuming a grave look probably on hearing the latest news about Panditji and the ladies of the Nehru family flitting about noiselessly. Mahatma Gandhi was upstairs in his room.

SWARAJ BHAWAN.

As it struck one, everyone went across to Swaraj Bhawan, and volunteers standing on the lawn, some distance from Pandit Motilal's sick-room motioned every one not to walk on the gravel. The atmosphere about Anand Bhawan was one of tense anxiety, and grave whispers—one of semi-twilight gloom. There lay inside the Bhawan a unique figure in Society and in Politics—an imperious aristocrat whose moods mean so much.

The veteran of a hundred battles and the orator of a thousand platforms, the adroit politician whose voice always thrilled either with humour or with incisive irony, could not be heard to-day.

On the platform outside Swaraj Bhawan—which is the old residence of the Pandit, and is just across an improvised path, is really an annexe of the Anand Bhawan—gathered recently released members and substitute of the Working Committee, embracing one another as long-lost brothers and asking one another questions touching jail experiences, and about certain eminent prisoners still in prison, wondering why ladies were not the first to be released, and comparing notes on the conditions prevailing in the country.

You saw Sardar Vallabhbhai, grave of mien, but ready always for a hearty laugh talking to Rajagopalacharya, generally known as Cardinal Acharya, Desai shaking each warmly by the hand, Jairamdas embracing Sardul Singh, Satyapal walking up with the load of Punjab cares sitting heavily on his shoulders, Syed Mahmud making everyone feel that the Secretariate was very busy, Sherwani towering bodily above every one, Asaf Ali assuming a cheerful face to greet every one, arguing a knotty point with Babu Rajendra Prashad, or Gupta conferring a suffocating embrace and a broad smile upon K. M. Munshi and so on.

GAOL-BIRDS.

The thing that struck one most on looking at these people was that every one of them who had come to participate in a momentous meeting on whose decision hung the fate of the country, was a "gaol-bird," fresh from captivity.

What took place behind the doors was "confidential" but one could see even from a distance that a spare figure entered the hall at the stroke of 2, and all stood up to pay him homage. It was Mahatmaji, whose quick steps carry a very light physical, but the heaviest mental burden. He looked unusually thin and his brow appeared palpably furrowed with cares which none may guess accurately. But even through this cloud of cares, one could not fail to discern a golden gleam of joyful pride which bespoke the power he had evoked out of inert millions.

He was followed by that other veteran, whose voice moves millions the great Pandit of Benares, Madan Mohan Malaviya, looking fresh and full of confidence as he walked into the hall, inside which we may not venture to look.

Dr. Ansari, looking serene was the last to enter the hall. By 5, the scheduled time of Mahatma's last meal, the meeting dispersed, and all the leaders came out, still talking and discussing among themselves. One could catch a phrase here, and an expression there, and the general impression that one gathered was "not wanting in optimism—though not free from scepticism." Further comparison of notes was followed by a group photograph on the steps of Swaraj Bhawan—from which Mahatma Gandhi was absent. The President was at home,—very informally—to his guests and all gathered on the lawn of Anand Bhawan to regale themselves with Swadeshi refreshments, when two American journalists managed to buttonhole the President.

Here in spite of the twilight gloom consequent on Pandit Motilal's illness, one heard some pleasant talk, the silver laughter of Mrs. Naidu, the witticism of Azad, the caustic remarks of Sardar of Bardoli, the anxious observations of K. M. Munshi, and general talk among others. In one knot you caught sight of Pandit M. M. Malaviya, Rajendra Prashad and Asaf Ali discussing what appeared to be matters of vital importance, and in another group you saw Choudhry Khaliquzzaman, Harkaran Misra and Sherwani in close conversation, and in a third Rajagopalacharya's ponderous dicta appeared to be falling like hail.

ANOTHER MEETING.

Next morning the meeting lasted from 8-30 to 11 and then followed the general dispersal. But during the previous three days and over nights Mahatma's room had been the scene of much interchange of views.

If one may risk some impressions gathered outside it appeared that although the key to the situation lay with Mahatma, Jawaharlal was anxious to lend him every possible suppport in his historic mission. Bombay and Delhi appeared to be of the same mind. As regards their experiences, Behar followed close to them. The Punjab had a different situation, also Bengal, but both knew their mind. Gujrat was supremely contended as both Mahatma and Sardar came from it. U. P. had an outlook of its own, and Madras despite its general record derived weight from Pattabisitaramayya and Rajagopalacharya.

In regard to the situation all were unanimous that the people had awakened to their power, and leaders could only guide them with circumspection. The movement had proceeded with ever-increasing determination and had penetrated to the masses particularly through the action of women and children and despite absence of leaders, and ruthless repression marched from point to point. But an honourable peace should not be rejected, provided palpably concrete results, such as release of political prisoners, and subsidence of repression and repressive laws made it possible for leaders to persuade the awakened masses to allow them to conclude a 'truce.' The movement had found its new leaders, and they, too, had to be reckoned with. If Provincial Governments refused to observe truce; the awakened masses would be difficult to deal with. If imprisoned Satyagrahis were not released, all efforts at negotiations would be nullified by those who being directly connected with them would expect the struggle to continue till the achievement of the object for which Satyagrahis walked into prisons by thousands and thousands suffered in limb and property, to say nothing of those who have died. A mass movement can not proceed like clock-work and sudden reining in is impossible. To rein in some, and to leave some dissatisfied is to run the risks of wholly undesirable results. It is for the Government to create the atmosphere which may make it possible for leaders to negotiate with the certainty of delivering the goods. Such were the impressions one gathered.

NORMAL CONDITIONS.

But there was a general hope that if Government meant business, they would not be long in doing what they alone could do to restore normal conditions, and then negotiations would commence. Points for negotiations appeared to be various with which I shall deal subsequently. But if Government wants peace Mahatma should meet Sir Tej Bahadur, Mr. Sastri and Mr. Jayakar under better conditions, and as a second instalment women should be free before that time despite Local Governments, if general release is to follow slightly later.

Blood Pressure Ca
SAVED From DEATH-BE
A Statement of Facts by a Lady Patient

I am pleased to write for the benefit of the suffering humanity an account of my last serious illness through which I was safely piloted by Dr. D. D. S. Tandon, Scientific Homeopath to whom I really owe this the second span of life granted to me.

I was subject to high blood pressure for which I took regular treatment of Eminent Physicians for a considerable time, but am sorry to say with no improvement in my condition, which grew worse and my heart was secondarily involved with Angina Pectoris giving me the most excruciating pain in my chest. I was feeling now extremely weak, had fever daily and felt intuitively my end was coming as no amount of care, diligence and skill that the good Doctors spent on me was able to lower my blood pressure or relieve me of those terrible, pains which were now coming on with increasing frequency.

My people were at last told my sickness would result in either of two ways-Paralysis or Sudden Death, but recovery was out of question. This so shocked them that they were willing to do anything suggested which would save my life and accordingly on the advice of a friend, Doctor Tandon was called in to treat the case. The fever which was troubling me left me within two days and the other complaints of pain in the chest, Giddiness and heavy throbing head which were my constant companions, all began bidding me good-bye one after another

I was put on entirely different diet than what I received during the other doctor's treatment and I myself felt the feeling of helplessness I had experienced before, giving place to strength and general feeling of well being, which increased slowly and I now feel I have rallied co pletely from my sick-be nay death-bed, I may sa

I am my old self ag since four months now delayed writing this make sure I was really f of that high blood press of mine and its accompa ing evils.

I again desire to m known to all, my object writing this account is no way to criticise t treatment of those tw eminent consultants to who together with my family doctor I am really indebted for the trouble they spent on me to make me well. My object is plainly to tell those suffering from such chronic and obstinate diseases that Homoeopathy is an able weapon in the hands of an expert even when other treatments fail.

(Sd.) DHANBAIJI SORABJI RANA.

Karani Mansion, Plot No. 780, Parsi Colony, Dadar, Bombay.

Dr. D. D. S. TANDON
Scientific Homoeopath, Babulal Mansion, Chowpatty, Bombay.

A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSE

Indo Balm
BEST FOR PAINS

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.

An instantaneous reliever of all pains arising from Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Head, Back and Tooth ache, Cold on Chest, Cough, Muscular pains, Cramps etc.

FREE

To,
M/S. KARNIK BROS. Bombay 4.
I enclose herewith two annas Stamps, please send me one Calendar 1931 and a Sample Tin for my Family.
Name..............................
Address ....

SAVE YOUR MONEY

By Using

The CHEAPEST and at the same time the MOST EFFECTIVE INJECTIONS and other SPECIALITIES of COMAR & Co. (Clin Laboratory.)

For particulars please apply to—

Union Commercial Indo Francaise

Branch :—
9 D. Lamington Road,
BOMBAY No. 7.

Head Office :—
3, Commercial Bldgs.,
CALCUTTA.

HERE ARE A COUPLE OF LATEST CERTIFICATES.

V. J. Patel, Esqr.,
Ex-President, Legislative Assembly says:—

The Glasses that Messrs. Baliwalla & Homi prepared for me, have given me entire satisfaction. I wish them every success in the business.

GEORGE SLOCOMBE, Esqr., says:—

I have found the Glasses you supplied me very satisfactory.

We Manufacture in our Factory all kinds of Optical Lenses and Spectacle Frames.

BALIWALLA & HOMI
THE LEADING PROGRESSIVE OPTICIANS.
Pioneer Manufacturers in India of Optical Lenses and Spectacle Frames.
FOUR SHOW ROOMS IN BOMBAY
279, Hornby Road; 361, Kalbadevi Road; Parel and Dhobi Talao—next to Ajuman Fire Temple.
AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS.

"YOUR LIFE READING"

WRITE THE EXACT DATE AND TIME of birth or the letter writing time and age. One year Life Reading (with monthly details) Rs. 2; correct answers for 3 Questions about futurity Rs. 1; each additional question As. 6, V. P. P. Charges As. 4. The Proprietor:

GANDHI JOTHISHA NILAYAM, Tiruttani (Madras Presidency).

INQUIRE ANY MACHINERY & STORES!!
M. H. DINSHAW & CO
APOLLO STREET BOMBAY

FIRST DAY EFFECT.

RAJRATNA.
(Reg.) No. 3680.
A specific for weakness. This medicine contains valuable ingredients like Kastoori Chandrodaya and Moti. No abstinence.
Price: Sample Packet of 10 Pills, Rs. 5. Full Size Bottle of 50 Pills, Rs. 20. V. P. Extra.

RAMARATNA.
(Reg.) No. 3680.
For external application to give increased nerve vigour. Price: Sample Packet Rs. 5 Full Size Bottle Rs. 20. V. P. Extra.

Sthambhan Pills
One hour effect.
Price: Rs. 5 per Bottle. V.P. Extra.

Cholera Kardan.
Is two minutes Effect
Price: Rs. 2 per 20 Pills.

Vaidya Jayantilal Ambashanker.
Adishwar Building,
Pydhoni Chowk, Bombay
Head Office: Vadhwan

nsibility Becomes Mockery

—:0:—

WADIA'S MEMORANDUM TO WORKING COMM. EXPLAINS HOW

EN THAT WE HAD MAY BE TAKEN AWAY'

owing Memorandum by Wadia and Mr. V. K. R. Wilson College, Bombay, nomic Implications of ing India has been o the Working Com- e Indian National Con-

aken upon ourselves placing before you our at may be regarded as al economic conditions d accompany the entry upon a new era of self-gov Institutions — conditio that are essential in the sense that no self-governing institutions can achieve the purposes of our national existence in their absence. We have ventured on this statement in the conviction that you will be called upon to decide on the proposals that have evoled from the deliberations of the Round Table Conference, and that you will realise the full economic implications of the tentative decisions that have been arrived at in an atmosphere of tense enthusiasm, under an urge of early settlement of vital issues, on the solution of which the country has been prepared to stake its all—the lives of its citizens and the sense of security.

We believe that the craving of India for self-government is a craving for the fulness of life, that it is the expression of its desire for re-entering upon its heritage of culture and civilisation, that political freedom is only the opportunity for service, so that the India of the future can once again contribute its share to the making of a new humanity. But freedom as an opportunity for the fulness of national life is not confined to the use of political institutions, as the democracies of modern Europe are realising to-day; a reorganisation of our political institutions must be based on the power of moulding our economic destinies; there can be no good life possible for a country whose people have not the opportunity for lifting themselves out of the poverty that enervates their bodies and deprives them of the leisure that alone can foster the creative urge of life. We would plead with all the earnestness at our command that, in the desire to obtain the political machinery of a responsible government, our leaders should not forget the urgent necessity of securing for ourselves the powers of economic self-determination, the means of removing the depressing influences of growing poverty through a policy that should be governed by no considerations except the larger interests of a self-respecting India.

THE IMPLICATIONS OF ECONOMIC FREEDOM.

We shall briefly indicate the nature of the conditions that are to be the instruments of our economic regeneration and without which the exercise of political privileges would be a mockery and a standing witness to our inaptitude to overn.

(A) POWER OF THE PURSE.

The power to determine what ount of money we shall require r the preservation and promotion of our economic life, and the power to determine how we shall raise this money from year to year, must be vested in the supreme legislature of our country, if we are to enjoy the opportunity of moulding our economic destinies. Complete control over the purse vested in an elected legislature is an inevitable implication of economic freedom; and it is all the more necessary in the case of India where the revenue raised from a people living on the margin of subsistence have been and are being spent for purposes other than those that would promote the well being of the people. The central problem of Indian public finance to-day is the problem of reducing the public expenditure. The funds that we shall require in increasing proportion for the building up of our economic life n the immediate future cannot be tained by substantial additions our taxation. The burden of ation is heavy and unwisely dis- uted; and the only way in hich our needs for funds can be et seems to lie in the direction reducing existing expenditure. r present public expenditure ntains items that are capable of astic retrenchment and econo- . These include the military rges, the charges of the impe- services and debt charges, yet these are the very heads xpenditure which the pro- ement of the Premier would ve in the hands of the Vice- d render immune from con- the Legislature. Taking res for 1927-1928 the ex- under these heads to 92 crores of rupees out of a total net revenue of 170 crores. The figures are aggregates of provincial and central expenditure and are as under:—

	(Rs. in lakhs.)
Military Service	5634
Interest on ordinary Debt (Central)	1651
Interest on ordinary Dect (provincial	289
Superior Services in Civil Administration (provincial)	786
Superior Services in Civil Administration (provincial	786
Superior Services in currency and mint (provincial)	3
Territorial and Political Pensions (central)	29
Superannution Allowances & Pensions (central)	216
Superannution Allowances & Pensions (provincial)	74
Total	9,208

RESPONSIBILITY BECOMES A MOCKERY.

This means that any reservation of the heads of Defence, Debt and the Services will result in excluding from Indian control (including the provincial and central legislatures) not less than 54 per cent. of the total net Indian revenues. A reservation of these heads will remove from popular control the heads of expenditure most amenable to retrenchment and will make it impossible for the Indian ministers of the future to expand the nation-building departments. The financial reservations then will convert responsible cabinet government into a mockery; for the ministers, lacking the financial sinews necessary for economic reconstruction, will find themselves more helpless then they are even to-day and the nation's leaders will throw themselves open to the charge of having betrayed the national interests. Unrestricted and unqualified power of the purse, then, is a necessary condition which should accompany any real grant of responsible government.

FISCAL AUTONOMY:

Even more important than financial autonomy is the need of fiscal autonomy for any effective economic re-building of this nation. The popular connotation of fiscal autonomy is identified with the power to impose heavy tariffs, and on that assumption we have been assured that the Premier's announcement grants fiscal freedom to this country. Nothing can be farther form facts when it is remembered that power to impose tariffs is in itself of no avail unless it results in the creation of national industries. Recent tariff history, however, would seem to prove that high tariffs in themselves are not a sufficient condition for the creation of national industries: and that they may tempt foreign capital to leave its home and crossing the tariff barriers establish itself in this country. The match industry of India is an instance in point. It, therefore, real fiscal autonomy is to be secured to this country, we must not only have the power to impose prohibitive tariffs; we must have the power to levy differential excise duties on the industries owned and managed by foreign concerns. We must also have the power to formulate and enforce nationalist economic legislation such as, for example, the coastal Reservation of Traffic Bill introduced by Mr. S. N. Haji in the last Assembly. If one can judge from the trend of the discussions at the Conference and the resolution moved by Lord Peel claiming equality of treatment between Indians and Europeans, the fiscal autonomy offered by the Premier is confined to the power of regulating our tariffs. We hope that those who will have occasion to consider this question will not be too ready to barter away an essential condition of economic freedom for the glamour of political concessions.

CONTROL OVER CURRENCY AND CREDIT.

As important as the two items mentioned above is the necessity for freedom to this country to formulate its own currency and credit policy and organisation. This would imply.

(a) The power to organise our Reserve Bank and to create it with such functions and endow it with such resources as we deem desirable. The creation of a Reserve Bank must follow, rather than be a condition precedent, to the establishment of responsible self-government in this country.

(b) Freedom to reconstruct our currency on a genuine gold basis so as to secure stability in the purchasing power of our monetary unit. This would involve the power to determine the ratio of our rupee to the new gold coin, to convert our paper currency into a currency in terms of gold, and to transfer, if necessary, our Gold Standard Reserve from England to India, so that on the basis of such gold reserves as we may build up we can command credit and capital for our national requirements.

If the Premier's pronouncement is correctly interpreted the reservations it makes about currency and the Foreign Exchanges would seem to be equivalent to a refusal to part with the powers hitherto exclusively exercised by our Rulers.

LOAN POLICY:

Another essential condition for the effective economic utilisation of political power is freedom to formulate our loan policy undeterred by considerations other than those of Indian interests. This would mean in practice freedom to raise rupee loans or sterling loans or dollar loans or franc loans at such rates of interest, and on such terms as we choose. The British delegation to the Conference, however, would not give us this right, but would leave in the Viceroy's hands the power to detemine the loan policy of the Indian Government. Such a procedure would be inconsistent with Inda's economic freedom and may favour plans for confining India's loan operations to the London market on conditions favourable to the British investors. We must also have, freedom to subject to the Indian Income Tax the interest paid by the Indian Government on its Sterling obligations held by British Citizens in England. The Sterling debt of India exceeds £350 millions and we are losing about a crore of rupees per year by exempting the interest on these securities from Indian taxation. In short, we must have power to determine the amount of loans we shall raise, the interest we shall pay, the period for which the loans shall run and the terms on which they will be repaid

EXTERNAL COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

As important as any of the considerations mentioned above, from the economic point of view, is the freedom to determine our commercial relations with foreign countries. We must have power to enter into trade agreements with foreign countries, and if necessary, grant them trade preferences, if it be in India's interests. We must also have power to appoint Trade Consults and Commissioners at any places we like. Under the terms of the Premier's announcement, however, external relations form a reserved subject in the Viceroy's hands; with the result that we shall be deprived to this extent of the power of moulding our economic destinies.

OUR PUBLIC DEBT'

It is unfortunate at a time like the present, when this country of ours in about to enter on a new life, that prejudice should be created by irresponsible references to the repudiation on the part of India of her foreign debt. The foreign debt of this country is a heritage from the past that includes items like the cost of Wars incurred by the East India Company and the Crown to expand its dominions in India and its influence abroad, and the interest on the guaranteed railways. The desirability of including these items has been often questioned; and now that this country is claiming economic freedom it is inevitable that it should also claim the right to refer these issues about the distribution of the burden of the debt as between Britain and India to an impartial tribunal.

CONCLUSIONS:

These are the considerations to which we would draw the attention of the members of the Working Committee of the Congress, now that they are asked to pronounce on the value of the proposals made at the Round Table Conference. Institutions are instrumental to life; political institutions on a democratic basis may be within our reach as the result of the Round Table deliberations; but unless these political institutions are associated with the power to mould our economic life, and therefore to provide the opportunities in the shape of leisure and freedom that subserve the purposes of the good life, they may give us the shadow of power instead of the substance; and we may awake to find that even that which we had was taken away from us. We have briefly indicated the lines along which our economic demands are to be formulated, if our claim to national existence is to be recognised. It is not for us to say more—if we are instrumental in calling attention to what we consider to be a vital aspect of the present situation, we have done enough. The rest is in the hands of God.

ARYA NIVAS

PHONE 26455

HINDU LODGE-BOMBAY

MUSJID BUNDER ROAD—MANDVI.

REARING OF ENDI SILK WORMS.

—:o:—

Some Practical Suggestion.

The Honorary Secretary, Howrah Agricultural Association, writes:—

The rearing of the Endi silk worms is much more easier than the silk worms and the leaves which nourish them are of castor which grows abundantly in Bengal and other provinces. One could easily grow these plants as soon as the monsoon breaks in by scattering some castor seed on the surrounding land, whether fallow or fertile, at their homesteads and they will continue to grow for years together without the least possible care of its cultivation.

The Endi worms can be reared in any place of the household where direct sun's rays or rain do not come but not altogether in a dark place and free from direct blast of air. Care should be taken to protect them from their enemies, e.g., ants, spiders, cockroaches, rats, birds and big flies. To avoid the attack of birds and flies hang a piece of net on the opening place or similar other protection.

Make out a rack of bamboo or wood if possible, 2 feet apart 4 shelves, 6' x 3' x 5' and place the legs into four shallow pots which should be filled in with water and 1/10th part of kerosine oil or paint every 3 days about 3" from the bottom with coal tar to avoid ants, spiders and similar other enemies of the Endi silk worms. Keep the rack aloof from the wall or any other support of the place. Arrange for baskets about 3 feet square or 3 feet diameter if it is round and at least 2 inches high. Clean the baskets every day or at least every alternate day and throw the dust, dry leaves and excrements at a distant place, say about 50 feet away from the place of rearing to avoid disease of the worms.

Keep the laying in a cool and dry place for 8 days in the summer and 12—20 days in the winter when the eggs will be hatched naturally and little worms will come out from them. Then after 3 hours put some finely chopped pieces of tender leaves of the castor if time allows on them in a compact shape, round or square as you like and feed them 3 times a day (from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.) for 1st and 2nd day, 2 times on the 3rd day, 4 times on 4th, 5 times on 5th, 4 times on 6th, 4 times on 7th, 4 times on 8th, 5 times on 9th, 4 times on 10th, 4 times on 11th, 4 times on 12th, 5 times on 13th to 21st day and 2 times on the 22nd day when they will spin. (Ripe.)

When the worms will spin (ripe), most of them will change their colour, discharge muddy excrements, will not take their food and will seek shelter for spinning. Now put them in a basket about 3 feet high after spreading some straw or dry leaves of mango or Jack fruit or banana dry leaves, place about 100 worms in it, cover them again and put another 100 and so on until about 500 and then close the top with a thin sheet of cloth and put the basket up side down on the rack for 6 days and then take out the Endi silk Cocoons keeping several larger pure white Cocoons for next rearing.

The moths generally come out when thus Cocoons are obtained within 8 days from their spinning when they will couple themselves, keep them for 20 hours together and then detach the males from the females and throw the males off, keep the females for laying on a basket after covering it with a thin cloth for 6 days when they will finish laying. Every moth lays 100 to 200 eggs at a time.

Feeding of leaves should be observed rigorously beginning from finely chopped tender to full ripe ones. (Not yellow ripe.)

200 living eggs will be distributed to every one applying for the same on sending 1 anna postage stamp for postage only or coming personally together with instructions of rearing to revive the dying Cottage Industry of Silk.

FUTURE DUMPING OF SOVIET TEXTILES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

The whole world and principally Great Britain, Switzerland and Germany have been selling spinning and weaving machinery to the Soviet Russia for the last many years.

It is like "sowing dragons' teeth", as is the selling of American machine tools to European makers of automobiles who due to their supreme efficiency are enabled to compete with American exports of Automobiles.

A different development may be in prospect in the case of Russia in months to come. Lancashire may yet have to kiss good-bye to what little trade it has had in recent years with Soviet Russia if the business booms and Russia is enabled to export famine-wage produced cotton goods under market prices—as she now does Moscovite matches, knotty lumber, grate clogging coal, or the "hard wheat" ingredient of Macaroni.

According to the investigation of the Economic section of the League of Nations in to European textile output, consumption and wages show that Russia early in 1930 had 7,624,000 spinidles in operation, an increase of 70,000 over 1927, coming immediately after France in Continental Europe, double the number of China and more than either Japan or Italy.

Whatever the extent of the development of Russia's manufacturing industries may be in the immediate future, it is evidently reflected in the European Markets already in close trading relations with the Soviet Russia, that it is the export trade that is looked to for bolstering Soviet credit abroad.

The famous five-year Plan of Soviet reconstruction of Exports hitherto mainly agricultural are changing complexion. The plan provides for the erection of large industrial factories following the most up-to-date American equipment methods. Most of these factories, if not all, will be actively producing during the course of the year and their output will be available for foreign credits.

When Russia actively enters into industrial competition into European markets those of Great Britain, France, Gemany and Italy will be face to face with the past experience of Germany not yet forgotten. The Soviet Government obtained credits from Germany for the purpose of buying Match-making machinery, but before the credits expired Russia was flooding Germany with their matches, far below the German cost of producing them, and had it not been for the drastic steps taken immediately by the German Government, the match industry of Germany would have collapsed like a pack of cards. The sale of cotton-spinning machinery to Russia though it may be good business for one branch of the trade will have the same economic throw-back as the match industry of Germany.

Soviet gold reserves are given by the League of Nations gold inquiry as 286,000 gold rubles, with 82,000,000 rubles on call at sight in foreign countries, while central banks discount paper loans advances and holdings of foreign securities are tabled at 4,623,000 gold rubles. To increase these resources Russia is dumping to the limit all that she has, or may transfer into competitive merchandise, on the markets of the world.

Yours truly.
C. N. PATUCK.

Ismail Building,
Hornby Road,
Bombay, 15-1-31.

HATS OFF TO BRAILSFORD!

Mr. David Thurman Krupp writes to the "New Republic."

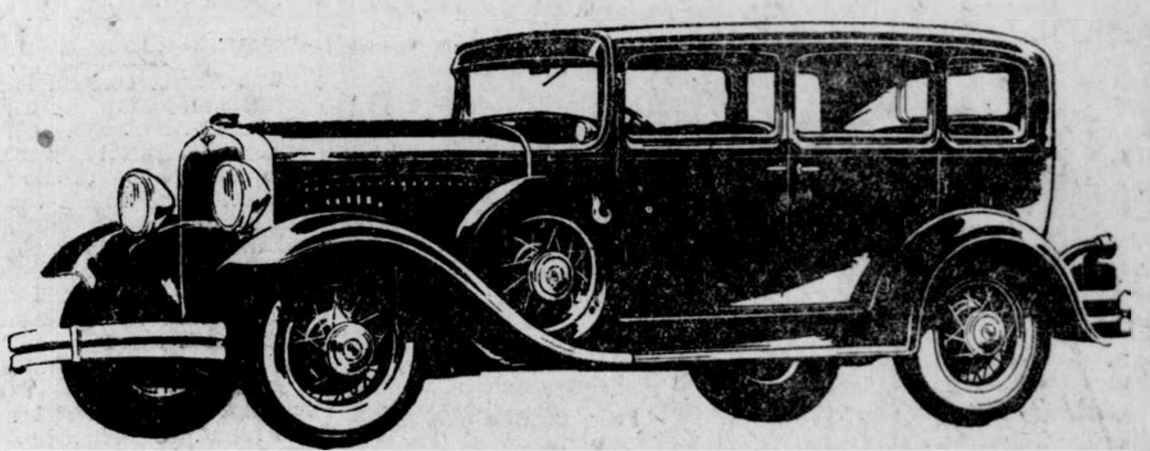
Sir: Well, I take my hat off to Mr. Brailsford.

It was not so long ago that he felt called upon as a good Britisher to defend the attitude of his government toward India against the rather highly coloured picture, as he saw it, painted by various liberal papers in this country. He said in so many words, as I recall it, that MacDonald's glove-handed caution was the one commendable policy of the Labour administration and urged his readers to consider with an open mind the British side, which he presented with some little warmth.

Now, having travelled in India, and viewed the situation at first hand, he has the courage practically to repudiate his former article and, in an account which seemed the most vivid we have read on the subject (perhaps because it crashed with such a shock on his own consciousness), he condemns the conduct of his government as a brutal and disgraceful oppression of a solidly antagonistic nation.

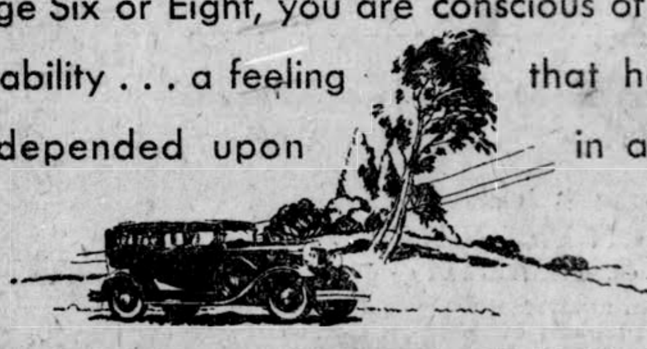
Such courage, integrity and open-mindedness on the part of one naturally prejudiced on the other side of the problem should elicit a deep tribute from us all. We bend the knee to such a man.

New York City.



PRECISION IS THE BASIS OF DODGE DEPENDABILITY

Precision-built, as always, the present Dodge Eight and Six are more than that . . . they are precision-engineered in the highest sense of the word. » » Far in advance of conventional construction, the safe, silent Mono-Piece steel bodies are jointless, squeakless structures of welded steel, secured to the chassis without body sills. The moment you drive a Dodge Six or Eight, you are conscious of its remarkable poise and stability . . . a feeling that here is a motor car to be depended upon in any emergency.



DODGE BROTHERS
SIX AND EIGHT
434

SOLE AGENTS:—
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency Ltd.
16, New Queen's Road, and Apollo Pier Road BOMBAY
Branches LAHORE, KARACHI NAGPUR AND AMBALA.

DILRANJAN REGISTERED
DILRANJAN

USE ALWAYS !!
'DILRANJAN'
(REGD.)
BEST INDIAN PAIN BALM
Superior to All Balms.
EFFECTIVE CURE FOR ALL ACHES
Trial will convince you
Can be had every where one bottle Ans. 7.

Terms for Distributors from the Sole Agents:—
DWARKADAS & Coy.,
3, Nagdevi St., Bombay 3.

The Bombay Stockists:—
RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM & Co.
Princess Street

Amusements

From Saturday 14th FEBRUARY 1931.
A Mystery that sweeps through an exciting night of Intrigue and Romance.

BETTY COMPSON

Screaming Thriller that holds you Spellbound
Superb as the female Philo Vance who outsmarts Crime on its own Terms!

AN ALL-TALKING RADIO PICTURE

MIDNIGHT MYSTERY

Also starring LITA LA ROY, LOWELL SHERMAN, HUGH TREVOR.

THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES:—TWO PARTS ALL-TALKING COMEDY and a GAUMONT SOUND GAZETTE.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY—4, 6-30 and 10 P. M. (S. T.)
MONDAY TO FRIDAY 6-30 and 10 P. M. (S.T.)

FROM FRIDAY 20th FEBRUARY 1931.—**DESERT SONG** AT

WELLINGTON TALKIES

WHERE TALKIES REACH PERFECTION

DHOBI TALAO

COMMENCING FROM TO-DAY!

THUNDERING feats of an ADVENTUROUS **YOUTH** Recklessly risking his life in the.

BEST OF INDIAN IDEAL PRODUCTIONS!
MEHTA-LUHAR'S SCREEN GEM OF GEMS

"THUNDER"

Starring—Misses LOBO, MOHINI and Messrs NAVINCHANDRA and APTE to be SEEN

AT **VISHNU CINEMA**

DURING THIS WEEK!

THUNDERING March through **FORTRESSES**, Forests and foaming waters for a WOMAN—IDEAL.

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
At 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.

THE ALL-TALKING SENSATION

NORMA SHEARER

in the Broadway Success

THE LAST OF MRS. CHEYNEY

She thrilled you in "The Divorcee." See her now in a drama of London's upper crust and underworld from the stage hit.

With BASIL RATHBONE HERBERT BUNSTON GEORGE BARRAUD

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURE

A GREAT STAGE HIT—NOW A CREATER TALKIE.

DON'T MISS THIS

SELECT ENTERTAINMENT

FOR

ID HOLIDAYS.

SURYA FILM CO. (BANGALORE)

presents a powerful picture

Commencing from TO-DAY

TOCSIN OF DEATH

Prepared under the direct Supervision of Mr. HARIBHAI DESAI.

PICTURE THAT WILL GRIP you till the last reel

VENGEANCE BE THOU MY SOUL

When there is a fight for an EYE FOR AN EYE then the messenger of Death knocks at the door but the Dare-Devil serves him in his own ways.

SEE These Ways.

Cast—Master BAKRE, Miss JENA LAXMI.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

SPECIAL ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME
FOR ID HOLIDAYS

:0:

Do you know the fascination of Arabian atmosphere! Bagdad, where moonbeams light the blue sky, where pure Love is the religion, where nature dances in a nude form. If you want to be thrilled by such a Romance then you must see

SIREN of BAGDAD

RANJIT FILM CO.'S RINGING ROMANCE

in which War Scenes are the highlights.

Directed by
NANUBHAI VAKIL

Cast:—
D. BILLIMORIA
And
MISS MADHURI

WEST-END CINEMA

Our New Play **'SAJJAN'** by Mr. N. G. Kamatnurkar

will shortly be staged.

LALITKALADARSHA MANDALI

GRANT ROAD:—**ELPHINSTONE THEATRE**

SATURDAY 14th at 8-15 P. M.
"Vadhu Pariksha"

SUNDAY 15th at 3 P. M.
"Punya Prabhav"

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road

Presents TO-NIGHT and this WEEK:

SURYA FILM COMPANY'S Super Stunt Picture.

"THE TOCSIN OF DEATH"

featuring famous stars Miss LAXMI and MASTER GANPAT BAKRE

It is a thrilling mystery drama wherein the hero Pratapsingh defies the Tocsin single-handed and wins through by sheer valour and audacity.

Daily (4) four shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOW on Saturday, Sunday and Holiday and Amas at 3 p.m.

PATHE CINEMA

TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

ITS A GREAT SHOW

COLLEEN AT HER BEST

First National Pictures

COLLEEN MOORE

IN

SYNTHETIC SIN

With ANTONIO MORENO.

You'll see four different Colleens in "Synthetic Sin". Can you imagine four times the tears of "Lilac Time" and four times the laughs of "Oh Kay" all in one picture? For the folks who "shop" their movies this is the biggest entertainment bargain in town!

With
MICKEY MOUSE
in
BARNYARD CONCERT
and
PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE

Crown Cinema

SANDHURST ROAD.

TIME: 5, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
MATINEE: Saturday and Sunday AT 3 P. M.

VAZIR HAJI
Presents

Shirin-Khushru

Featuring
GOHAR and VAKIL
Also
A STAGE DANCE

Wickless Stoves
Give Blue Flames
Senta Typewriters & Sewing Machines.
Sole Agents:— S. NAVALKAR & SONS.,
Sayee Bhuvan, Princess St., Bombay 2

MRS. LILAVATI MUNSHI will preside.

In Aid of Marwari Praja Parishad

GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT

PLACE
SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL
14th February 1931 At 8-30 P. M.

Prof. DEODHAR and MASTER BASANT with his Orchestra, Miss SONUBAI MUDGAONKAR, Mr. JANI and other Professors.

THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES A GARBA

A variety of Talks by Prof. TIPNIS.

Plan is open at Cowasji Jehangir Hall, between 11 to 6-30 p. m.

Reserve early to avoid disappointment.

TICKETS 10, 7, 5, 3, 2

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

ITER
ERAL
Co., Ltd. has
Office In Fort,
J11

REGD. NO. B. [illegible]

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1931.

JUPITER
GENERAL
has Branches and Agencies
in principal towns in India
J 12

graha News From All Quarters.

:0:

MAHATMAJI'S THREE-FOLD PROGRAMME LAUNCHED AGAIN IN KAIRA

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IN ANKOLA

TRIPLE PROGRAMME LAUNCHED IN KAIRA.

AHMEDABAD, February 12.

The Kaira District Congress Committee has launched triple programme of Mahatma Gandhi namely, manufacturing of contraband salt, picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops.—A. P.

CONGRESS DOCUMENTS SEIZED.

JUBBULPORE, February 12

Police searched the person of the Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee at the railway station and seized from him the 1930 annual report of the Congress work in the Province and also a list of persons prosecuted in the Province during the last year in connection with the civil dssobedience movement.—A. P.

CLASH BETWEEN RAKAS AND A GANG.

:o:

ONE KILLED AND TWO INJURED

JAMBUSAR, Feb. 12.

While a [illegible]ty of eight Rakas [illegible]mployed by the Gov[illegible] [illegible]vent the removal of [illegible]king their rounds [illegible] (Broach), they [illegible]y a gang of forty [illegible] fifty men. One of the Rakas was killed and two seriously injured. The assailants came from Pidudra village and the adjoining Baroda territory, where a number of migrants from Jambusar are living and the crime is attributed to the fact that the victims had taken up posts vacated by the followers of the Civil Disobedience Movement.—A. P.

NO DAYS OF GRACE FOR PAYMENT

:o:

No-Tax Campaign At Ankola.

(From A Correspondent).

ANKOLA, Feb. 13.

The Collector has cancelled the usual three days' grace sanctioned for land revenue payment. An action of attachment and forfeiture will be taken against the defaulters after the 15th instant. The District Deputy Collector has ordered a large police force and has posted it at important centres. The Mamlatdar with village officers is touring villages and threatening them with repressive measures, if land revenues are not paid. None of them is paying.

The local Press was raided for 'No-Tax' handbills, but nothing incriminating was found.

The Mamlatdar of Karwar visited Halaga and camped in a private house used for Charkha Sangha. The sight of the National Flag enraged him and amidst general protest, it was pulled down. However it was rehoisted amidst enthusiasm.

Auction of liquor shops is taking place at Yellapur on the 13th instant. Picketing is vigorously going on.

GUNTUR CONGRESSMEN JAILED.

:o:

Cloth Shops Picketing In Full Swing.

(From A Correspondent).

GUNTUR, Feb. 12.

Messrs. Seshayya and Subrama- am Dhara, sixth President and cretary respectively of the Gun- Distt. Congress Committee, o were arrested on the 3rd ins- nt were sentenced to six months igorous imprisonment under Sec- n 17 (1) Criminal Law Amend- nt Act.

he local foreign cloth shops been vigorously picketed by Congress volunteers since the ning of the 11th instant. So o arrests have been made in onnection.

PROMINENT GUJERAT LEADERS JAILED

:o:

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHANDHUKA, Feb. 13.

Sjt. Navnitlal Chokshi, Secretary, Ahmedabad Dist. Congress Committee and Gokaldas Goglani 14th Sardar of Dholera Satyagrah have been sentenced to six months R. I. under Section 117.

CENSUS CONVICTIONS IN AHMEDABAD

:o:

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 11.

The third Secretary of the Gaumatipur Ward Committee who was arrested in connection with his lecture on the boycott of the Census was sentenced to-day to two months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine, with one month more in default.

Mr. Baldevdas Tribhuvandas has been nominated Secretary.

TWO YOUTHS SENTENCED.

Two leading workers Messrs. Asharam and Chinubhai who were members of the Dariapur Jilla Samiti and who were working for the boycott of the census were sentenced to-day to one month R. I. by the Additional First Class City Magistrate.

MAHAD LEADER JAILED

:o:

(From Our Correspondent.)

MAHAD, Feb. 13.

Sjt. Gopal Govind Sheth of Mahad one of the prominent leaders here was arrested to-day at under Section 124A on account of his speech of "Jawaharlal Day". A complete hartal was observed in the town.

KARNATAK LEADERS JAILED

:o:

DHARWAR, Feb. 13.

Messrs. Patil, Deshpande and Gandhi, leaders of Hukkeri and three volunteers were sentenced to five weeks' R. I. for defying section 144 banning picketing and meetings in Badkundri fair.

Belgaum liquor auctions held on the 11th fetched low prices on account of picketing, 23 picketers being arrested.

Karnatak peasants' day was observed here to-day, in pursuance of the Dictator's circular to celebrate it throughout the Province, supporting no-tax in and outside the Karnatak.

REPRESSION AND PICKETING IN FULL SWING

:o:

Wellknown Nagpur Congressmen Arrested

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR CITY, Feb. 13.

Repression has been revived again in response to foreign cloth picketing vigorously started again. Four women volunteers were arrested on Thursday including a girl and a boy of 16 each. Mr. Wachasunder, a well-known Congress worker, centleman of education and status and Secretary of the Boycott and Propaganda Committees was arrested at the foreign cloth shops which he visited it is believed only to see how picketing was going on. The Secretary of the War Council, Sjt. Vakil was also arrested though his duty was not a actual picketing of foreign cloth.

SIR PADAMJI GINWALA JOINS TATA

:o:

Honorary Director

We understand that Sir Padamji Ginwala has joined the Board of Directors of Tata Iron and Steel Company in an honorary capacity

PROPER CENSUS MADE IMPOSSIBLE

Karachi Complaint

NEW WOMAN DICTATOR APPOINTED

KARACHI, Feb. 12.

Preliminary census operations in three districts here have been practically impossible as all census numbers have been erased or overpainted. Census supervisors say that it is impossible to take census unless all the houses are re-numbered immediately.

NEW WOMAN DICTATOR.

Mrs. Kashi Bai Kotak, ex-President of Karachi Sangh and a prominent Congress worker has been nominated Dictator of Karachi Satyagraha Committee, vice Sjt. Hiralal Narain Gantra, arrested last night.

Morarji Tulsi Halai, a Satyagraha volunteer, has been arrested on a charge of inciting people to picket foreign cloth shops and creating disorder.—A. P.

REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES IN BURMA.

:o:

SIR C. INNES' APOLOGIA FOR LEGALISING ORDINANCE.

RANGOON, Fegruary 12.

His Excellency Sir Charles Innes arrived in State at the Council Hall and opened the budget session of the Burma Legislative Council to-day. He referred to the recent rebellion and hoped that they might say that the trouble was at an end. Referring to the necessity of converting the recent ordinance into ordinary law, His Excellency mentioned the existence in Burma of a small section of the Bengal Revolutionary Party for years past. Their numbers had since increased.

They were responsible for the attempt to wreck the train conveying several high Government officials, and they had set themselves to the task of trying to corrupt the younger generation in Burma.—A. P.

ACCUSED TURN THEIR BACK TOWARDS THE JUDGE

Lahore Conspiracy Case Accused Ill

LAHORE, Feb. 12.

At the resumed hearing of the Lahore Conspiracy Case, Inderpal, approver, continued his statement. Accused Jahangirlal brought to the notice of the court that they had heard the news of the rejection of the appeal preferred by Bhagat Singh and others and they could not participate in the proceedings to-day.

The Court remarked that according to the procedure they could not stop the proceedings, whereupon the accused turned their backs towards the court and said that proceedings might continue but they would not participate in them.

Approver's statement, was continued but the accused stated that Hariram, accused, was indisposed and was vomitting.

At this stage the case was adjourned.—A. P.

U. S. A. COTTON MILLS.

ELIMINATION OF WOMEN AND CHILD LABOUR.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Washington.—An assurance that the elimination of night work for women and children in the cotton mills in the United States had now become practically certain, was given to President Hoover by Mr. George Sloan, head of the Cotton Textile Institute of New York who declared that seventy per cent. of the employers had agreed to such elimination beginning from March 1, provided further five per cent. of employers would do likewise. Mr. Sloan added that conditions in cotton industry had much improved and sales of yarn and cloth in the first six weeks of 1931 exceeded production by 20 per cent.—Reuter.

SIR D. MULLA ATTENDS PRIVY COUNCIL MEETING.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Sir Dinshaw Mulla attended the meeting of the Privy Council presided over by His Majesty the King, at Buckingham Palace.—Reuter.

ASSAULTS ON PASSERS-BY.

:o:

Communal Tension In Benares.

SEQUEL TO SHOOTING MUSLIM CLOTH-DEALER.

BENARES, Feb. 12.

The situation arising out of the murder of Mohammad Jan Khan Aga, a dealer in foreign cloth has taken a communal turn, and a number of assaults are reported today on Hindu and Moslem passersby at various centres of the town. Many persons who received serious injuries have been admitted to the hospitals. One Hindu, who was injured last evening, is reported to be in a precarious condition. The people are panic-stricken and shops throughout the town are closed. Armed police are patrolling the streets.

The dead body of the Moslem cloth dealer was this morning sent to Allahabad, whence it will be taken to Peshawar, his birth-place.—A. P.

POPE BROADCASTS BENEDICTION

:o:

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Vatican City.—Heralded by a fanfare of trumpets, the Pope broadcast throughout the world for the first time, when he spoke for twelve minutes in Latin from the newly installed wireless station and concluded with apostolic benediction. He then proceeded to the Pontifical Academy of Science where Sgr. Marconi after election, with Pope's assent, thanked His Holiness for establishing the station.—Reuter.

Liberal Motion Adopted.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The House of Commons adopted without division the Liberal motion to minimise unemployment by an extensive policy of useful and essential schemes for national development. Mr. MacDonald accepted the resolution in the spirit in which it was sponsored by Sir Serbert Samuel which he said brought it in closest harmony with "What Mr. Snowden said yesterday" The Premier declared that the greatest wisdom at present was to develop national resources and find capital for that.—Reuter.

OPPOSED TO SNOWDEN'S SACRIFICES.

:o:

LONDON, Feb. 12.

While the Conservatives and Liberals are paying tribute to Mr. Snowden's "courage." the rank and file of the Labourites are apprehensively speculating where "sacrifices" will be imposed, revealing determination to resist any attempt to shift the cost of Unempoyment from the Exchequer elsewhere.—Reuter.

IN MEMORY OF PT. MOTILAL.

:o:

Condolence Meetings In London

MR. BENN'S MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The London Committee of Women's Indian Association met to express sorrow at the death of Pt. Motilal Nehru, at the Central Hall, Westminster, Mr. Jinnah presidinf. A message of sympathy from Mr. Benn was read out. The meeting then adopted a resolution expressing sorrow at the death "at a time when Pt. Motilal Nehru's wise counsel was most needed," and condoling with the bereaved family.

Messrs. Jinnah, Moonje, Paranjpye, Sir Albion Bannerjee, Mrs. Brijlal Nehru and others paid tribute to the deceased. A condolence meeting was also held under the auspices of the London Branch of the Congress. The speakers included Comrade Saklatvala and Commander Beckett.—Reuter.

JOURNALISTS AS R. T. C, PROPAGANDISTS.

:o:

Reported Change In American Opinion

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Sir Philip Gibbs addressing the English-speaking Union, under the chairmanship of Sir Roderick Jones, Chairman of Reuters, on the subject of "Journalism and World Peace," commented on the attitude of the American Press towards the Round Table Conference and pointed out, that prior to the Conference, the American newspapers had regarded British diplomacy as brutal, oppressive and tyrannical, and considered that India was another Ireland; but the Conference which had been enormously well reported in America had convinced the latter that the Raj was not in India for selfish and corrupt motves, but desired to give the greatest measure of self-Government possible under conditions in India.—Reuter.

CAUSES OF THE GREAT WAR.

:o:

GERMANY FOR INQUIRY BY IMPARTIAL COMMISSION.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Berlin.—The Reichstag by 314 votes to 56 approved of the motion urging the Government to take up the revision of the Young Plan with with Creditor Powers as soon as possible, and rejected by 314 votes to 58 the Communist motion to cease all reparation payments. The Reichstag also approved of the resolution demanding an enquiry into the causes of the World War by an impartial commission.—Reuter.

THE CASE FOR INDIA.

:0:

An American's Advocacy Of Her Freedom.

With no malice toward Great Britain, but with undisguised sympathy for India, Will Durant has summarized the case for Indian freedom with such marshalling of facts and authorities, such penetrating understanding of human liberty, such genuine insight into the hopes of a foreign people, and such appreciation of another culture as have farely marked a political document. Works like this make us believe that perhaps after all Plato was right—that philosophers could rule well. Here is humanitarianism strengthened by philosophical poise, yet afire with prophetic feeling and vision, writes Mr. Curtis W. Reese in "Unity" reviewing "The Case for India" by Will Durant, published by Simon and Schuster, New York, price two dollars.

The author has visited India, but what is more to the point, he has studied a hundred volumes on the subject. While every page is crowded with facts the book is read with ease and sustained interest. What a pity it is not published in India. It would do for India what Thomas Paine's pamphlets did for America.

Mr. Durant reminds the reader that India is a sub-continent, half as large as the United States, as big as all Europe, excepting Russia; that it conthains 320,000,000 people, one-fifth of the population of the globe; that it is the second oldest civilization in the world to-day; that it has contributed largely to the spiritual wealth of the world from its rich store of religious idealism, sacred literature and works of art.

Gandhi is fairly and generously, but deservedly well treated.

There is a brief statement of the case for England, and a magnificent reply as it might be made by a Hindu. The present situation is sketched, and Ramsay MacDonald called to rise to "such a chance for nobility as does not come twice to many men." MacDonald must go down in defeat soon anyway; for what better cause than for dealing honorably with India?

Officially America can do nothing, says the author, but as individuals we are free to live up to our liberty loving tradition. Writers who are not mere dilettantes and money makers have a chance to put India's case before the world. Clergymen who still have touch with Christ will speak unequivocally.

Let them ferret out the facts and pour them forth among their people until not an American will be left to stand by in ignorant comfort while one-fifth of mankind is on Golgotha.

Now, let someone state the case for the Philippines.

WHAT INDIAN TRADE MEANS TO BRITAIN

Sir Stephen Demetriadi's Admission.

The following circular speaks for itself:—

London, 17th January 1931.

Sir,—I am directed by Sir Stephen Demetriadi, Chairman of the East India Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, to refer to my letter of the 12th instant, enclosing a copy of the resolution unanimously adopted by the Section's Executive Committee on the 9th instant, urging the negotiation of an agreement to prevent unfair discrimination and to ensure to Great Britain a customs preference where import duties may be imposed.

To those who are only conscious of the opposition of Indian Nationalists to the granting of preferential duties on British goods, without perhaps fully appreciating the grounds for that opposition, this latter proposal of the East Indian Section may appear impracticable. I am, therefore, desired to remind members that a full statement of the Nationalist Indian point of view was given in a minute of dissent to the report of the Indian Fiscal Commission.

After stating that India, as then constituted, could not adopt the principle of imperial preference, the signatories say that they would be in favour of it, on the distinct condition that India should be put on the same footing of freedom as the Dominions in tariff matters.

INDIA ENJOYS FISCAL AUTONOMY

Already, under the existing constitution, India enjoys fiscal autonomy, and the other conditions precedent to the granting of preferences for which the nationalists stipulated, have been prominently before the Round Table Conference.

It is therefore difficult to understand why a question of such paramount importance to this country should not have been raised at the Conference, in view of the protectionist policy which India wishes to pursue, and its possible serious reactions on the trade of Great Britain under a Government which, it has been suggested, will be predominently Indian.

SHOP-KEEPER MENTALITY.

So far as Great Britain is concerned, the advantages of the Indian connection are expressed essentially in terms of trade. The possible complications for this country which that connection involves are to be found not only in India itself, but in the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, and throughout the Far East. Our export trade to India has already fallen, and unless we are given a preference there would be no reason why foreign nations should not secure an equal, if not a greater share, of India's import trade, while being entirely free from the political obligations which India will still look to this country to discharge.

Yours faithfully,
A. DE V. LEIGH.
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY SHOOTING AFFAIR.

:o:

Shop-Keeper Approver's Story.

HOW HE BECAME A REVOLUTIONARY.

LAHORE, Feb. 12.

Commitment proceedings against Ranbirsingh and Durgadas Khanna, law students and Chananlal of Mardan under Sections 120-B I.P.C. 302 and 305 (on charges of murder, abetment of murder and conspiracy to murder) in connection with the University Hall shooting outrage commenced before Mr. Luthar, Special Magistrate, in Borstal Jail.

APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

Waswadharam a shopkeeper and resident of Killianwala, Lyallpur District who is an approver made a statement detailing his association with the revolutionary party in the Punjab. He stated that he was studying in the S. D. College in 1929 and attended the session of the Congress as a member of the Students Union.

Later, Congress under the auspices of the Students Union meeting was held at Bradhlaugh Hall on the occasion of the arrest of Subhas Chandra Bose when Miss M. M. Zutshi presided. Witness met here Durgadas, accused. Before the meeting commenced Durgadas, Ranbirsingh and others discussed the situation in the country and applauded the acts of Bhagatsingh and Dutt.

A WEEK AFTER.

About a week after, Durgadas met witness outside S. D. College and told him that he belonged to the revolutionary party and asked witness to enrol himself. Accused told witness that the aims and objects of the party were to remove foreign government by force. Witness did not give his consent, but said he would consider it.

Subsequently when Durga Das met witness he gave him a list of books and told him to study them before entering on his new career. After summer vacation the same year, when witness returned to Lahore, Durgadas had a long talk with him and at the end of the conversation asked witness if he would become a member of the Party.

Witness again did not give any definite answer. Thereupon Durgadas warned witness not to divulge the secrets of the Party as otherwise he would be murdered. About Diwali in 1930 witness was introduced to Sukhdevraj and was told that his Party name was Sushil.—A. P.

GENERAL STRIKE AT CADIZ.

All Transport Paralysed.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Madrid.—A general strike is proceeding at Cadiz and all transport has been stopped. Strikers paraded and stoned shops. The Police charged seven times. Big reinforcements of police have been sent in.—Reuter.

Mr. Bracken Again!

LONDON, Feb. 13.

In the House of Commons, Mr Bracken asked for an assurance that discussions of the Round Table Conference would not be continued in India, until the House of Commons had examined the agenda.

Mr. Benn asked Mr. Bracken to await Government's plans for carrying on the work of the Round Table Conference.—Reuter.

MAIL BAG ROBBERY NEAR CALCUTTA

:o:

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

Mr. Khairat Ali, Postal Overseer was robbed of a mail bag containing Rs. 1,265 in Burdwan Road, Alipore on Tuesday evening. He was travelling from Budgebudge by train and alighted at Majerhat station on the Eastern Bengal Railway. As he reached Burdwan Road a man held him by the neck from behind while two others felled him to the ground and one of them took away his bag. The robbers boarded a taxi and drove off.

Two pleaders of the Judge's Court, Alipore who were passing that way allowed Khairat to use their car in pursuit of the men but the attempt to trace them, however, proved abortive. The police have since arrested the taxi driver but the robbers are still at large.

INCREASE OF POLICE FOR PANJAB VILLAGE

:o:

Film Banned

LAHORE, Feb. 13.

The Punjab Government ha prohibited the screening of th film entitled "Her Last Dance produced by the Mahavir Photo-Plays of Hyderabad.

The Punjab Government declare that as the area comprising the village Dhurana in Rohtak District has been found to be in a disturbed and dangerous state the number of police stationed there has been increased for six months.—A. P. Special.

Printed and published and edit ed for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE (Ag. Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay